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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,064 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th Aug.
M SIAM	3341	500	W. D. Worcester	16th ,,
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd ,,
SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	30th ,,
*L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	6th Sept.
M ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th ,,
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	30th ,,

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BRINDISI	3542	550	E. Ashdown	5th August.
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, July 21, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	12th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agent's

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500 550	7th August.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200 600	7th Sept.
IMPERATOR (new)	C. Bechtinger	4,600 650	7th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class	2nd Class.
FRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
IMPERATOR.	C. Bechtinger	4,600 650	14th Aug.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 23, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 Tons, Captain A. B. Gray, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 20th August.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. 2 Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June 1887. Agents.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1	.....	Rs. 29 nett per 1,000.
Do. ,, ,,	2	,, 27 ,, ,, ,,
Do. ,, ,,	3	,, 25 ,, ,, ,,

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, or of any Merchants.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

3, ChurchGate Street, Fort.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 2, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints ,, ,, 5 0

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES
FLAVOUR.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I have ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us 10 dozen of your Glenlivet for the Mess at once; the last 10 dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

"Your Glenlivet is infinitely superior to any other Whisky I have bought in India."

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

MACHINE CUT TOBACCOS.

SMOKERS
Who are in search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER,
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES.

		Rs.	as.
Golden Block Mixture	per 1 lb. tin	3	4
Do. do.	,, ½ ,,	1	12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	,, ¼ ,,	0	14
Golden Shag	,, ½ ,,	1	12
Latakia	,, ½ ,,	1	12

Warranted fresh and pure.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts.....Rs. 5 4 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts. .....Rs. 15 0
Per dozen Pts.....Rs. 4 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts. .....Rs. 24 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD
COGNAC BRANDY,
PER DOZEN, RS. 36 CASH.

THE delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Brandy, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs.	61	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," as above, per dozen	,,	36	0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	,,	32	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	,,	28	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &C.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs.	27 0
In Aluminium Frames	,,	7 0
In Blue Steel Frames	,,	6 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.

In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs.	5 0

(Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.)

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs.	26 0
In Silver Gilt Frames	,,	10 0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,,	8 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.

In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs.	5 0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments rivetted on Lens	,,	3 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs.	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULAR." Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	,,	22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL." ,, 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,,	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL." ,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,,	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS." ,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

CAUTION!

HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.
KANGRA VALLEY.

IT having come to the notice of the above Company that certain Native Tradesmen for their own ends and benefit have endeavoured to prejudice the above well known mark, the Holta Tea Company, Ld., desire to make it publicly known that for the last 8 years their Teas have always fetched both the highest individual prices and the highest average prices of all Kangra Valley and Kumaon Teas sold at Calcutta Auctions, where alone the true values of Indian Teas are tested and fixed. Further that the Holta Teas are the only Kangra valley Teas amongst exhibits from nearly every Plantation in the district, THAT WERE AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION by a Jury of professional Tea Brokers and Tea Experts, and that such an award by competent judges is the highest evidence of their true excellence, whereas awards at Colonial and Continental Exhibition (of which also the Company possesses a number) are technically worth but little since competent judges cannot be obtained except in London and Calcutta.

THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.
Are represented in Bombay by their Sole Agents,
PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED,

FOR WHOM THE CHOICEST SPRING CROP TEAS ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED and packed in hermetically sealed pure lead packets (each containing 1 lb. nett) at the Plantation Factory. Free 4lb samples of these can be obtained by any gentleman or lady on application, and prices given.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., ARE THE ONLY FIRM SELLING PURE AND UNADULTERATED HOLTA TEAS OF THE SPRING CROP OF 1887, and the Holta Tea Company guarantee that their Teas now for sale in Bombay are absolutely the BEST DRINKING TEAS obtainable in that city or anywhere in India, whether judged by the standard of the professional Tea Expert, or by that of the ordinary consumer. The reality of this statement can easily be tested by an application for a free sample to

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

WHISKY—SCOTCH & IRISH.

		Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs.	41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,,	37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,,	37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles	,,	28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,,	26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles	,,	26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,,	24 4
DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO., three Shamrocks	,,	29 8
Do. do. one Shamrock	,,	27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,,	26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. ,, 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.
POONA, No. 1, East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF
ALL KINDS OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ANEROID and MERCURIAL BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, RAIN and WIND GAUGES;
also every description of
CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
FOR ANALYSIS AND LABORATORY USE.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

COD LIVER OIL.

A SELECTED NORWEGIAN OIL.
Bottled expressly for us. Rs. 1-4 per bottle

ESTABLISHMENTS.

POONA—Camp and City.
BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY. [illegible] promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... ,, 36 0 ,, ,, 39 0 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS!

FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES,

NATURAL STICKS.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE. Alpacas, Laventine Silks, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD SILKS.

GENT.'S UMBRELLAS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Black Alpaca	... 6	8
Extra Fine Black Alpaca	... 7	8
Brown Laventine Silk, very durable	... 10	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk—The New "Flexus" Frame	... 10	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 14	8
The Automation, Self-Opening, Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 14	8
Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfield	... 14	8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Laventine Silk	... 8	8
Brown Twilled Silk	... 10	8
Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	... 12	8
Cotton Umbrellas, lined various colours	... 4	8

WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' FOR ALBUMS.

A Choice and New Selection.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CITY LINE s. s. CITY of CANTERBURY has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES of Cargo are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignatures and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 20 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouses. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1887.

THE Undersigned have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as FREIGHT BROKERS under the style and name of RUTTONSEE DENSO and Co.

RUTTONSEE MOOLJEE.
MAX DENSO.

Elphinstone Circle, August 1, 1887.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of MOOLA ABDOOL KARIM LARY, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, and MOOLA MAHOMED HUSSEIN LARY, of Bunder Abas, Mahomedan Inhabitant, lately carrying on a trade at Bombay together in co-partnership under the name and style of MOOLA ABDOOL KARIM, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of GHELLA KALLIANJI, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents, verified by the declaration of the said Ghella Kalliauji declared on solemn affirmation on the twenty-seventh day of July, instant, was filed in this Honorable Court on the said twenty-seventh day of July, and whereas the said Moola Abdool Karim Lary and Moola Mahomed Hussein Lary have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency under the provisions of Section IX of the Act XI and XII Victoria, Chapter XXI. It is ordered that all the real and personal Estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of the Honorable Court. And that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honorable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 28th day of July 1887.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of August 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here, on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Town Council's Resolution recommending the Corporation to sanction the grant of Rs. 10,000, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost of extra establishment required for the remainder of the current year to carry out the scheme proposed by the Commissioner for the detection and prevention of the waste of water.
2. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Council up to 27th July, 1887.
3. Sanction to be asked as recommended by the Council to the writing-off of Rs. 39-14-11, being the amount of loss sustained by the robbery committed in the Tanna Water Works Office, the sum to be debited to Tanna works contingencies.
4. Town Council's Resolution recommending the Corporation to sanction an arrangement with Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., by which in exchange for the piece of Municipal ground, situated on the Carroll Road, measuring 1,000 square yards, or thereabout. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co. to give up to the Municipality a plot of land of equal area, opening on the said road.
5. Sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Council, to the sale to Revd. Mr. G. W. Clutterbuck of two plots of Municipal land lying to the south of the Victoria Gardens, Parel Road, admeasuring 573 square yards, or thereabouts and 1,603 square yards at Rs. 7 and Rs. 3 per yard, respectively.
6. Sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Council, to the sale to the Bandora Municipality, of one Parkinson's meter for Rs. 25 and to the writing off of Rs. 75-8-0, being the difference between the book value and the sale proceeds of the said meter.
7. Letter from Residents of Lower Mahim complaining of the destruction of the Mahim woods by excavations and suggesting that Sections 385 and 386 of the Municipal Bill No. 4 of 1887 may be made so stringent as to prevent the further working of sandstone quarries thereat.
8. The Health Officer's Report for the First-Quarter of 1887.

By Order of the Town Council,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Office, 2nd August, 1887.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

D. R. PUNDOLE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT.

VARIOUS KINDS of FANCY MARBLE CLOCKS, having full Calendar showing Days of the Week and Month and Moon, striking Hours and Half-hours on Gong, without Pendulum. "Negretti and Zambras" best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Different kinds of Gold and Silver Charms, &c. &c.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

Charges Moderate.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite Cash Bazaar

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Hajee Kasb Mahomed Suliman and on account and at the risk of Sha Chubildass Damodurdass—

B. 28 Teak Beams ex. s. s. "Sultan."

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c—

1 case colored merino.
1 " indigo blue cambric.
1 " bed quilt colored.
3 " white mulls and nansooks.
5 bales grey shirtings.

A quantity of hosiery consisting of shirts, pants, bathing drawers, night caps, socks, &c.,

On account of the consignee ex. s. s. Khiva—

27 Bags S. W. D. Coffee.
2 Bales damaged Gunny Bags ex. s. s. "Landoura."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 3, 1887.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA,	BOMBAY,
East Street	43, Esplanade Road.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO

Rs. 1,000

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED

ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,

TO THOSE HOLDERS OF

WATERBURY WATCHES

PURCHASED AFTER 1ST AUGUST AND BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in

"WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld., BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 500
2nd "	...	...	" 200
3rd "	...	...	" 100
20 Prizes	...	...	" 10 each

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,

Uniform in Quality.

Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND,

Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee, nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY"
JUBILEE PUZZLE

will shortly be distributed all over India.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India :

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES.

WANTED a well-educated European LADY GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's family, to instruct three children, ranging from seven to nine years of age, in English, French, Drawing, Music, etc. She must be of good character, and should possess respectable references. Application for terms, with testimonials and photograph, to be made to "OSCAR," care of Post Master, Hyderabad Deccan.

HARVEY & CO. IN LIQUIDATION.

IN TERMS of the COMPOSITION DEED, dated 30th May, 1887, and signed by the creditors, I am PREPARED to PAY the DIVIDEND thereinmentioned to every and all the creditors of the above Firm on the sums respectively due to them. Creditors are requested to forward full particulars of their claims to the undersigned.

A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR,
by his Constituted Attorneys.
JAFFER MOLADINA,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA.

Bombay, 1st August 1887, No. 15, Marine Street, Fort.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA.

MRS. TAYLOR, Proprietress of TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, has rented a large House at Bandra in which she purposes establishing a first class Hotel.

The Hotel is very commodious, pleasantly situated, and has recently, at considerable expense, been put into thorough repair, thus rendering it a most desirable and comfortable residence. Trains run to and from Bombay every twenty minutes, and carriages are always procurable at the Station, from which it is ten minutes' drive to the Hotel. Residents of this Hotel, may at any time have their meals at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, Bombay. The Hotel will be opened on the 1st August 1887, and Mrs. Taylor trusts that by exercising the same careful personal supervision, as at her Fort Hotel, to merit a large share of public support.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF DISCOUNT.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th August next, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 16th July 1887.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th August next, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1887.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

Bombay, 16th July 1887.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th August next, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the period ended 30th June 1887.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th July 1887.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th August next, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1887.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

Bombay, 16th July 1887.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Grancher (Mosel)	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Chrstolyr	...	13
5 St. Estephe	14	...
6 St. Emilion	15	..
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	...
BEER.—		

Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22
" " " 8 doz. Pints " 31

TERMS—NETT CASH.

Apply to

BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy a Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra Rs. 0 0 " 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Leubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 23 0	...
Very fine "	" 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 38 0	...

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Prands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
Les Canons	" 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Lafite	" 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	" 23 0	...

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	" 18 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVARY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Stat Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munzer-Ridi.	" 25 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 27 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	...
Charles Lorvoire very old Brandy ***	" 37 0	...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	" 28 0	...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	...
" *	" 23 0	...
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 21 0	...

BEER.

	Per dos. qts	Per dos. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ...
Grimm's " "	" 6 0	" 4 0
	" 5 0	" ...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	...
Vino Barbera	" 15 0	...
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0	...

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	...
" Finest	" 18 0	...
Vin Mariesque a case of 24 Bottles	" 60 0	...
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	...
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	" 15 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 1/2 to 2½ lbs.	" 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality 1 lb. tin at	0 9
" do.	1 0
2 do.	1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	" 2 0	" ...
Celery	" ...	" 0 10
French Beans	" ...	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans	" ...	" 0 10
Young Peas I.	" ...	" 0 12
" II.	" ...	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" ...	" 0 12
Young Carrots	" ...	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ...	" 0 10
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 8
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, June 9, 1887.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Persona, Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 24 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT

INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM. Manufactured on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government; and which has for its surpassing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen	Rs. 6
Small " "	Rs. 3-8
Retail Large size per Bottle	Annas 9
" Small " "	Annas 5

To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Molla, Pydhouni, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs., COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted to or through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1885.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting inferior metals into gold, but reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, while for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutta Vita will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

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Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana, Half-yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Adirondack (s), from Cardiff; Purulia (s), Buereh; and City of Canterbury (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Venetia (s), for China; St. Dunstan (s), Havre; and Cathay (s), London via Trieste.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, per extra s. s. Henzada, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-day.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Zambesi entered, and the s. s. Henzada, Cathay, Venetia, and St. Dunstan left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance in the above dispensary for the month ending July 1887 was 217·26, the admissions were 2,394, and the prevailing diseases were fevers and diarrhœa.

THE LATE MR. JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY.—H. E. the Governor has sent a message of condolence with the family of the late Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy on the occasion of the bereavement which they have sustained.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Goolam Hoosein Baka Meah, a servant in the employ of Cumroodeen Noordeen, at Bhendy Bazaar Road, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing three silk sarees, valued at Rs. 133, the property of his master, on the 30th June last. The accused, after committing the theft, absconded and was arrested by the police on the 30th ultimo. Subsequently he made a confession, and pointed out the parties to whom he had sold the sarees at Poona. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET.—Hoosein Sahib Emaum Sahib, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a purse, containing 3 annas and 9 pies, from the pocket of Abdoola Goolam Mahomed, a schoolmaster, while he was making purchases at the Fish Market in Null Bazaar, on Monday evening. The accused was seen by a little girl to remove the purse from complainant's pocket and to make off with it. She informed complainant, who immediately arrested him and handed him over to the police. The purse and its contents were found in the man's possession. Accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

PASTORAL LETTER BY THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.—The Bishop of Damaun has published his first pastoral letter to the address of the clergy and laity of the diocese of Damaun. The following passage has reference to the British Government:—"Finally we cannot help acknowledging that, in virtue of our mission, having left our dear fatherland to spend the greater part of our time in a foreign country, for it is here that a larger number of our diocesans reside, and to whom we propose shortly to pay our pastoral visit, we repose our confidence upon the enlightened Government of a friendly and allied nation whose co-operation we count upon. We shall be the first to respect their laws and shall never forget to recommend the same to our diocesans. These are our feelings, and we wish to impress them deeply on the hearts of all our dear diocesans without any distinction, as it is without distinction that we all aim towards the same end, which is unquestionably founded upon order and respect to the constituted powers.

ARREST OF A SWINDLER.—Superintendent MacDermott, on Monday afternoon, placed a Parsee named Heerajee Dosabhoy Josi *alias* Pestonjee Eduljee, before Mr. Hamilton, on a charge of having swindled Messrs. Cutler Palmer and Company out of six cases of Andrew Usher's whiskey on the 18th of June. These cases of whiskey the accused had procured on a letter purporting to be signed by a dubash named Dadabhoy Hormusjee, and were then immediately taken to the Marine Lines station, where the spoil was divided between two other comrades of the same caste. The fraud was not found out till a few days after the cases had been parted with, and then only when the bill for the liquor was sent to the dubash. This gentleman denied having ordered any whiskey, and averred that the order was a forgery. The manager of the firm then applied for a warrant against Josi, who, it appeared, had absconded to Poona with two other Parsees, now in custody in connection with the diamond robbery. There Josi, who had previously obtained a note of credit from Messrs Watson and Company on their firm, tried to prevail on them to supply him with a large quantity of jewellery. As the firm, however, did not deal in this particular line they referred the accused to a firm of jewellers. Eventually news of Josi's fraud and the credit on their note being stopped by Watson and Co., he had to leave Poona, which he did, it is believed, in the guise of a Mahomedan. His two friends, when arrested by the police, gave the latter sufficient information which enabled them to trace and arrest the delinquent at Satara. It is believed that the accused has swindled a large number of other firms, as also the captain of the s.s. City of Edinburgh. On the application of Mr. MacDermott, the case was adjourned for a week.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT POONA.—Bahimatti kom Wallubhoy, a Mussulman woman, while passing along the road near the Daruwalla bridge, was knocked down and run over by a carriage belonging to one Mr. Laloobhai, an officer in the Salt Revenue Department. The carriage passed over the chest of the woman, and she was taken home, where she died immediately afterwards. The deceased was very old, and being deaf, was not able to hear the coachman, who, while shouting to her, tried his best to pull up the horse.—*Deccan Herald.*

POONA DISPENSARY.—The Surgeon-General makes the following remarks regarding the City Dispensary at Poona and the present presiding medical officer, Rao Bahadur Vishram Ramji Ghollay: "The Poona City Dispensary was visited twice. The building is a very poor one, and the sanitary condition is bad from inherent defects of site and construction. Such a city as Poona should have a better dispensary. The Assistant Surgeon, latterly given the distinction of Rao Bahadoar Vishram Ramji Ghollay, is a capable medical officer, and makes the best of his position.—*Ibid.*

AN OLD OFFENDER.—The case against Krishna bin Honappa, who was committed to the Poona Sessions charged with housebreaking with intent to commit theft under section 454 of the Indian Penal Code, was taken up before the Judge and a jury, on Monday. The accused was also charged with three previous convictions under chapter XVII. of the Indian Penal Code. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge. He was examined by the Judge and stated as follows: That he broke into the house of the complainant, Balambhat, to commit a theft about 15 days or three weeks ago; that he was arrested by Balambhat and a police constable, and that he had collected the copper vessels before the Court with the intention of stealing them; that he had been four times previously convicted; that he heard the charges regarding these previous convictions and said that they were correct, and that he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment on account of those charges. The Court finding the accused guilty, on his own confession, sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

MR. A. T. T. CRAWFORD, C. M. G.—There is a rumour that Mr. Arthur Crawford is likely to go to Hyderebad Deccan on some important mission for a few years.—*Poona Observer.*

POONA COLLECTORATE.—Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C. S., handed over charge to Mr. Keyser, C. S., of the Collector's Office, Poona, on Monday. Mr. Symonds also handed over charge to Mr. Keyser.

A KARACHI POISONING CASE.—One Oka Kutchi stands charged before the City Magistrate of Karachi with having caused hurt by administering an intoxicating or poisonous drug to the family of one Harji Mengharaj. It appears that the accused some six months ago introduced himself to the family of the complainant by presenting them with some liquor and mutton, it is not known with what object, and thereby cultivated the acquaintance of the family. On the night of the 6th May last, at about 10 o'clock, just as the complainants were going to turn in, the defendant put in an appearance with a present of liquor, sweetmeats, puroes, and pakoras. These dainties were freely distributed between the members of the family, which consisted of Harji, his wife, sons and their wives. The accused himself partook only of a few puroes. Harji shortly found out that the sweetmeats were producing an intoxicating effect on the family as also upon himself. The first precaution that he took, and it was a very wise precaution, was to turn the accused out and close the door from inside. Very soon afterwards Harji also became insensible. Next morning the whole family was taken to the hospital, where the police went and took down the statement of Harji. The police went after the accused, but he could not be found. Thereupon a proclamation was issued for his arrest, and he was at last arrested on the 21st instant in Rambaugh Garrykhata. His trial comes on before the City Magistrate on the 1st August next. The accused is in police custody.—*Sind Times.*

THE RUKHMABAI CASE.

MR. GRATTAN GEARY appeared before Mr. Hamilton yesterday at the Presidency Magistrate's Court.

Mr. Geary said: I am aware that an application was made here yesterday, when I was not present, by Mr. Kirkpatrick, in relation to a matter in which he charges me very distinctly with a breach of one of the conditions on which, he says, the case against me was withdrawn last Thursday. Your Worship very properly said that it was right that I should have an opportunity of making an explanation, as it was possible there was some misunderstanding. I concur in that opinion, but I say there has been no misunderstanding on my part, but a very serious misconstruction of the conditions on the part of those who instructed Mr. Kirkpatrick to make this application. Mr. Kirkpatrick, in his opening remarks yesterday, began by saying that I had "touchingly appealed to the Court stating that it was impossible for him as a non-professional man to involve himself in all the intricacies and complications of a legal case," I would bring your recollection to the fact that I did not make any such appeal, which would have so entirely diverged from the line I had taken throughout the case. It would have been a foolish application to make. I distinctly maintained that I had brought my case within the exceptions to the clause of the Act; and you will remember that when the case was put before you by Mr. Kirkpatrick, I said, before I commenced my defence, that excepting his statement, there was no evidence before the Court to show that there was any defamation at all, and that he had carefully abstained from placing in the witness box the one witness he had, so as to avoid the cross-examination he would be subjected to. I said that I held that the exceptions should be read as parts of the Act, and in that view I am supported by an eminent authority. Therefore it is my contention that I had barred the prosecution wholly; and when, in the course of my reply, seeing that argument, I further contended that there was no evidence or pretence of leading any in support of the allegations made, Mr. Kirkpatrick interrupted me, and endeavoured to interpolate in the middle of my speech the evidence he had carefully abstained from leading. I demurred; but hearing we had the advantage of the witness in the box afterwards that that was the witness who had had the stigma cast upon him by the Judge of the High Court, of having given false evidence in that Court, and I asserted that he had given an equal amount of false evidence in this Court. I drew the attention of the Court to the numerous contradictions, and I said if the case went farther it would rest on the support of a lying witness, on one who had given false evidence in the other Court, and who had given contradictory evidence in this. Thereupon my defence being concluded the Court intimated that I had better bring evidence to sustain the truth of the case which I had shown to the Court by my cross-examination had been prepared for submission to the High Court when the Rukhmabai case was before Mr. Justice Pinhey. To that I demurred; I said that it might be incumbent upon other defendants in the other case, the circumstances of which were not precisely on all fours with this, to prove that these allegations were not only briefed to but be in evidence and brought under the cognisance of the Court but were true in themselves. This was imposing upon me, a defendant in a criminal case, an onus which might rightly rest upon the other parties who were concerned in endeavouring to place that case before the High Court. I strongly resisted that, and intimated that I was ready to produce evidence to prove that there was a substantial basis of fact to go upon when these allegations were originally made, but I would not take upon myself the burden of proving that 12 years ago an act was of one character rather than another. Seeing my contention, and how the case was going, Mr. Kirkpatrick, with the good sense of an experienced advocate, made the best of a bad case by expressing his readiness to accept an apology from me and a withdrawal of the statements, and the giving over of the manuscript of Rukhmabai's letter to the Court. I declined to make an apology, saying that I could retract nothing, but that the manuscript would at any time be handed over to the Court. I declined to sign a form of apology drawn up by Mr. Hemming, and I further declined to write one myself. (Mr. Geary here quoted the exact words in which he said that he had not been actuated by any desire to injure or wound either of the parties to this controversy, and that if, inadvertently, he had done Narayan an injury he regretted it.) Mr. Kirkpatrick asked that these words should be inserted in the published report, and that the magistrate should make a note of my intention to do so, which was done. Nothing was said as to when the already been served with a summons Court. I had letter to the Court when the Rukhmabai case should be heard. That was the only order of the Court given to me. On Friday the solicitors wrote asking me to deliver the MS. to them, and also to give them a written promise that I should attend the Court as a witness. I declined to do either, and furnished the Court with a copy of the correspondence on Saturday. Yesterday, Monday, on the application of Mr. Kirkpatrick, the Court substituted for the summons an order to surrender the manuscript to the Court to-day, and I now hand it to your Worship in accordance with that order.

Mr. Hamilton thought Mr. Geary's recollection of the facts was very accurate, and his explanation was full and satisfactory. As regarded the production of the document, he thought the understanding come to was that the letter should be handed in the same day. The other side were under the same impression, and that was the reason they appeared here yesterday. It seems, said the Magistrate, that [you had an impression that a further order was necessary. That order having been made and acted upon, the case, so far you are concerned, is at an end.

Mr. Geary: I draw the Court's attention to the fact that while the other side particularly asked for a note being entered on the records with regard to the publication of a certain form of words in the paper, which they called an apology, but which I distinctly stated was not an apology but a statement of regret if by inadvertence or error I had done an injustice, no request was made as to the time when this MS. was to be handed over. I had no instructions beyond the summons, which I intended loyally to obey.

His Worship remarked there was apparently a misunderstanding as to the time when the documen- was to be handed in.

Mr. Geary replied that if there was as distinct an understanding as regarded the time, as there was about the other matter, there would have been no room for misunderstanding.

The Magistrate: No doubt that is so.

THE *POONA OBSERVER* DEFAMATION CASE.

YESTERDAY, the case in which Mr. Stephen Howard charged Mr. Rustomji Dadabhoy, the proprietor of the *Poona Observer* newspaper, with defamation, was called on for retrial before Mr. Hamilton under an order from the High Court. Mr. Howard complained of a report, which had appeared in the *Poona Observer*, of a case in which he was tried before Col. La Touche, the Cantonment Magistrate at Poona, on a charge of stealing old newspapers from the Albert Edward Institute.

Mr. Howard applied for a postponement of the case, but on the Magistrate declining to grant it, Mr. Howard said he would withdraw from the prosecution with the intention of applying to the High Court to revise the proceedings after his Worship had disposed of the case. The complainant then left the Court, and the case was proceeded with.

Mr. Hippolitus Napoleon Xavier, a pleader practising in Poona, said he had apppeared in the case tried before Colonel LaTouche to defend Mr. Howard. The witness had taken no notes of the case, but so far as he remembered three witnesses were examined for the prosecution. It was stated on behalf of the prosecution that Mr. Howard was going away from the Albert Edward Institute with a bundle of newspapers under his arm; that the hamal belonging to the library ran after him and got him to go in company with a policeman to Mr. Gangaram Bhau, the secretary of the library; and that Mr. Gangaram Bhau then charged Mr. Howard with theft of the newspapers. When the case came on before Col. LaTouche for trial, the accused denied the change, and said he had received an implied authority from Mr. Gangaram to take away the old papers. Eventually, at the suggestion of his pleader, Mr. Howard tendered an apology, whereupon Mr. Gangaram said he would not press the charge, and left the matter entirely to the Court. The Magistrate then acquitted the accused.

The Magistrate: Did the peon say that when he ran after Mr. Howard for the papers the latter offered one rupee to him?

The witness replied that the peon might have said so.

The Magistrate asked the witness, if the report which had appeared in the *Poona Observer* was otherwise than a correct report.

The witness thought it was a substantially fair and correct report. To his knowledge, there was no noticeable omission or addition in the report. The report contained everything except Mr. Howard's offer of an apology and Mr. Gangaram's statement that he did not care to prosecute the charge.

Sergeant Wilson was the next witness examined. He had been to the Albert Edward Institute with Mr. Howard on the day when the latter was arrested and given over in charge of the police. Witness said that Mr. Howard had told the hamal that he simply wanted to borrow the papers for a few minutes. Witness had told Mr. Gangaram Bhau that Mr. Howard had asked for the papers, and therefore he could not be charged with stealing them; but that Mr. Gangaram had told him to keep quiet, threatening to prefer a similar charge against him too. In answer to a question from the Magistrate, the witness said he had told Mr. Gangaram that it was a clear case of theft against the accused; but he added that he had said so on account of the threat.

Mr. Rustomji Dadabhoy said he had nothing whatever to do with the report, which was brought to the office by his reporter.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said the prosecution was a most wanton and pernicious one. The complainant had repeatedly asked for a postponement, which must have put the accused to great trouble in coming down from Poona to attend the Court. There was not the smallest foundation for the charge made against the accused. The report was a substantially fair and correct one, and the Magistrate added that he was not at all satisfied with the evidence given by the sergeant in this case. In dismissing the charge, his Worship regretted that the accused has been put to all this trouble.

WHO IS MR. STEVEN HOWARD?

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Steven Howard applied to Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood for the Court's process to issue against Mr. Grattan Geary, editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and the editor and printer of the *Advocate of India*, for committing contempt of Court in reference to a revision case which was before the High Court at his instance.

Mr. Howard stated in his affidavit that, in the issue of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 29th July, there appeared a report of a police case in which Mr. Geary, the editor of that paper, was called upon to answer a charge of defamation. In that report and in the course of a speech addressed to the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Geary, with reference to the charge against him and to an allegation, which he characterised as "grossly untrue," stated—"this is a piece of vexatious litigation of a type of which we have had a great deal recently in Bombay." The deponent said that the litigation thus referred to, and intended to be referred to by Mr. Geary, was the two charges of defamation brought by him (deponent) against the *Poona Observer* and the *Advocate of India*, inasmuch as no other newspaper libels had recently formed the subject of litigation in Bombay. Deponent alleged it was not true that the litigation referred to was vexatious, or that such litigation, as imputed by Mr. Geary, was supported by him (deponent) by any allegation that was either untrue or "grossly untrue." With intent to add particular point to his allegations, Mr. Geary, in the course of a leading article in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 30th July, and with reference to an unfounded assertion made by him, stated that magistrates, in considering "colourable cases of defamation," ignored the protective exceptions, &c. Mr. Howard said that the several statements made in that article referred to him and to cases to which he was a party. The whole of the statements and imputations, he said, were false, insulting and defamatory, and were not made in good faith or for the public good. On the contrary, they were made from improper motives. Mr. Howard lastly stated that in publishing false accounts of cases now pending in Courts, Mr. Geary's intention was to create unjust and ill-founded prejudice in the public mind against an applicant for justice, and to influence the judges and magistrates before whom the cases were now being tried. In the issue of the *Advocate of India*, of the 30th July, was published a leading article containing false and defamatory statements which also referred to and were intended to refer to him (Mr. Howard). He said that the contempt committed by the editor of the latter paper was aggravated by the fact of his being a party to a case which was pending revision by the High Court.

While Mr. Howard was reading from his affidavit the portion which mentioned Mr. Geary's "motives" in the matter—

Mr. Justice West animadverted upon the manner in which the applicant was taking advantage of the freedom of speech allowed him by the Court to put what he had to say in very strong and exaggerated language. The Court had nothing whatever to do with imputations of private motives. Such matters were struck out in Courts of law in England.

Mr. Howard cited the case of Tichborne *vs.* Tichborne in support of his application, and went on to make comments upon the leading article in the *Bombay Gazette*.

It being past 5 p.m., Mr. Justice West adjourned the hearing of the application till to-morrow. His Lordship directed the applicant to refrain in future from using abusive epithets and vituperative language directed against third parties. Such language did not assist his case in the least. Remarks made *ex parte* by him to the Court might get publicity; and it would be extremely improper if such remarks should find publicity before the application was finally disposed of.

The Court then adjourned.

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another, was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant. The examination of witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff was continued.

Cazee Shaik Mahomed bin Cazee Shaik Hoosein, one of the Cazees of Bombay, said his ancestors kept for many years a register of marriages among Mahomedans in Bombay; and the oldest register in witness's custody was for the Samvat year 1222. The registers of marriages for the Samvat years 1920-22 were missing. They were produced in the High Court in 1866 at the hearing of the Aga Khan case, but they had been missing since. Witness said that two men on behalf of the defendant came to his house that morning, and asked him, when he attended the Court that day, to bring with him Mahomedan law books. Witness declined to do so.

Mr. Jardine tendered an English translation of the marriage certificate of Hubibbhoy Ebrahim, the plaintiff's grandfather, which was produced in Court in the Aga Khan case, and was initialed by Mr. Watkins, Deputy Registrar. The learned counsel said that the register containing an entry of Hubibbhoy's marriage was the register which was lost in the Aga Khan case, or soon after it; and the original having been lost, the learned counsel tendered the certificate which had been put in in the Aga Khan case.

Mr. Macpherson objected to the admission of the document. The original was produced by the witness's father, which witness had not seen; and it was now proposed to put in a copy of it, which was inadmissible.

Mr. Jardine put Mr. Watkins into the witness box; and he stated that the translation of Hubibbhoy's marriage certificate was produced to and initialed by him in the Aga Khan case. Witness produced the document; and it was admitted. (It was intended to show that, in 1805, at the time of Hubibhoy's marriage, he presented his wife fifty tolas of gold and twelve seers of silver; and that at the time of the marriage, his father, Ebrahimbhoy, the defendant's grandfather, must have been a wealthy man.)

Deojee Jagbar, a resident of Sirhookra, in Cutch, and Hasuma Rajam, a resident of Panchpipra, near Jetpore in Kathiawar, gave corroborative evidence as to the Khoja customs regarding succession and inheritance in their parts of the country. It was to the effect that a son could compel his father to partition the ancestral property, and that a father had no right to will it away from the son even if the son lived separately. The witnesses mentioned several instances in which the customs in question had been adhered to.

Sunderjee Waghjee, a Khoja in the service of the plaintiff, said that about two years ago he was sent to Kathiawar to collect particulars of instances in which Khoja sons had separated from their fathers and obtained partition of property. Witness, on his return to Bombay, gave the information to the plaintiff.

Mr. Starling to interpreter: Ask the witness not to look in that direction (where plaintiff and others were sitting).

Mr. Jardine: Mr. Interpreter, I must ask you not to say that to the witness. It might confuse the witness. It is a direction which must come from the Court. If my learned friend has to complain of anything, he must address his Lordship and take his direction.

Witness, in continuing his evidence, said he had separated from his father, and had obtained a partition of the ancestral property and passed a release in respect of his share therein.

Further hearing of the case has been adjourned until to-morrow morning.

IT is understood that the replies received from the Colonies with reference to the proposed extension of the Queen's title are of a nature to render any legislation on the matter improbable. While the Colonial Governments would raise no objection in case the change were decided upon, they express generally no desire for any modification of the title. The question, however, awaits her Majesty's final decision.

AN epidemic of hysteria has broken out amongst the women at Agosta, a populous village near Subiaco. The symptoms are extraordinary, being accompanied by hallucinations of the most remarkable kind. The prefect of the district, accompanied by the Bishop of Subiaco, has visited Agosta, and doctors have left Rome to study this strange outbreak. Some of the patients are now in the Roman hospitals.

THE ROBBERY OF THE DIAMOND MIRROR.

MR. HAMILTON was occupied yesterday in hearing the charge brought against three Parsees of stealing the valuable mirror belonging to Bai Motlibai Wadia residing in the Fort. The names of the accused were Dinjar Ardesheer, Curmetji Jamsetji and Nanabhoy Dinshaw. Mr. Wilkin, solicitor, appeared for Nanabhoy, while the other prisoners were undefended. Mr. Brewin, Police Superintendent, was in charge of the case. Mr. Nowroji Maneckji Wadia, the son of Bai Motlibai, was the complainant in this case.

Mr. Brewin briefly laid the facts of the case before the Court. The prosecutor, he said, occupies a house in Parsee Bazar Street, on the ground floor of which he has a room which he occupied as a strong room. In that room he used to place all his valuables. On the Thursday preceding the Saturday night on which the theft took place, the complainant saw his miror safe in the cupboard in which it was placed. When he came home on Saturday night, he saw the room perfectly secure, but on the next morning, when he came downstairs, he found that the bars of a window which opened into the room had been removed, the cupboard was broken open, and the mirror was missing from its case. He also found lying about a few pearls and diamonds. Having made this discovery, he sent for the police. They immediately started on an inquiry, but for some time no clue was obtained. On the 18th instant, in consequence of information received, Ibrahim Jamadar was deputed by Mr. Brewin to watch the shop of a Marwadi whom he found in the afternoon disposing of some pearls and diamonds.

Mr. Wilkin inquired what position Mr. Brewin occupied in the case. He was not a barrister or a pleader or a solicitor.

The Magistrate said that Mr. Brewin was entitled, as a police officer, to make a statement.

Mr. Brewin, proceeding with his statement, said that on the Marwadi being questioned as to its possession, the third accused was taken in custody. On the evening of the 27th, the accused made a statement, in consequence of which he and the first accused were taken to the reclamation opposite the English cemetery in Queen's Road, where Nanabhoy pointed to a spot, which on being dug, the police discovered a tin box sewn up in cloth. The box was taken possession of in the presence of a punch, before whom it was opened at Pydhoni police station, and a list was made of its contents. On the following day, the second accused was arrested at Surat and brought down in police custody to Bombay. In consequence of a statement made by him, he and the first accused were taken to a well at the back of the complainant's house, and on the well being searched by a diver, some implements were discovered from it.

Mr. Nowroji Maneckji Wadia narrated the circumstances under which he first discovered the robbery; and he identified the stolen property, which was produced in Court, as his own. In reply to the Magistrate the witness said that on the last occasion he was offered Rs. 25,000 for the mirror.

A Marwadi named Jusa Koopa, who has a shop in the Marine Battalion Lane, deposed to Nanabhoy having come to his shop and shown him some diamonds and pearls. Nanabhoy asked the Marwadi to advance him Rs. 300.

Mr. Wilkin here asked the Magistrate if he would deal with the case himself.

The Magistrate thought he would commit the case to the Sessions, as the value of the stolen property was very large.

Mr. Kapadia said that so far as the complainant was concerned, he was anxious that the matter should be disposed of in the Police Court. He was told that this was the first offence on the part of at least two of the accused.

Mr. Wilkin again asked the Magistrate to dispose of the case himself. Whatever the value of the property, it was quite within his Worship's power to deal with the case himself. There would also be a saving of public time and expenditure, if the course proposed were followed.

Mr. Kapadia supported this application by urging that the prisoners had placed no obstacle in the way of the police. He added that the complainant was virtually an old lady who wished that the case might be disposed of in that Court.

The Magistrate said there was, of course, no doubt that he could deal with the case himself. But when the value of the stolen property was very large, it was generally the practice to send the case to the High Court. He would, however, consider, as the case went on, whether he might not dispose of this case himself, especially as both sides were anxious that he should do so.

The Marwadi's examination was then proceeded with. He said that Nanabhoy had brought to him some gold which was melted down and then bought by the Marwadi and his partner for Rs. 441, which he had arrested Nanabhoy, and stated how in consequence of statements made by him and the other accused he had been able to discover the greater part of the stolen property.

Mahomed Ali, a Borah, having a hardware shop in Lohar Chawl, deposed to the prisoner having bought from him some of the implements which were before the Court.

Narayen Wittooji, a police jemadar, who was next called, said he had been in search of the second prisoner to Kirkee, Thana and Surat, apprehending him at last in Surat.

After the case for the prosecution had closed, the confessions made by the first two accused were read out to them.

Mr. Wilkin said he simply held a watching brief in this case on behalf of Nanabhoy. The accused was prepared to plead guilty to the charge of receiving stolen property. He was a weak-minded young man, who could easily be led away by bad men. He had all along assisted the police in every possible way. He had taken them to the spot where the tin box was concealed. He was a married man with a family and a widowed mother, and who were solely dependent on his support. Under these circumstances, Mr. Wilkin asked his Worship to deal with the accused as leniently as possible.

Mr. Kapadia said he was instructed by his client to support the application made by Mr. Wilkin. In this case the old lady, who was the owner of the property, was anxious that the Magistrate should deal leniently with Nanabhoy, as well as the other prisoners. The first prisoner was a Persian Parsee, who had but recently come to Bombay. The request he made was a very rare one, but whenever it was made, it was attended to by the Court.

The Magistrate then stated the charges against the accused and asked them if they pleaded guilty to them. The first two accused were charged with housebreaking by night and theft, and the third with dishonestly receiving stolen property.

The first two prisoners pleaded guilty, while the third said that if he had known that the property was stolen, he should never have received it. He, however, pleaded guilty when the Magistrate told him that his solicitor, who had just addressed the Court on his behalf, had already admitted his guilt.

The Magistrate, in passing sentence, said the prisoners had pleaded guilty on their own confession, independently of all the evidence which the police had so carefully brought against them. It would be his duty, in the ordinary course, to send the case to the High Court for trial. But under the circumstance that the plaintiff himself had applied to the Court to be lenient in its view of the case, his Worship was disposed to accede to that request. He could not, however, hide from himself the very grave offence to which the prisoners had pleaded guilty. The peace and security of households could not be wantonly disturbed by robbers. The prisoners had, in the most audacious manner, obtained entrance into the stronghold of a very large house in Bombay, and taken away most valuable property. In consideration, however, of the fact that the whole, or very nearly the whole, of the property had been recovered, and that an application had been made for leniency, his Worship sentenced each of the prisoners to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Wilkin: Would your Worship allow me to say one word about my client? This is his first offence, and the sentence upon him is rather heavy.

The Magistrate: If it were not for the application that was made from the other side, I should have dealt with the case far more severely.

Mr. Wilkin. I quite understand that, your Worship.

Mr. Brewin: Your Worship will be pleased to make an order that the whole of the property should be returned to the complainant.

The Magistrate: Yes, it should be returned. I may here congratulate you, Mr. Brewin, on the successful manner in which you conducted this case.

Mr. Brewin: Thank you, your Worship.

The case was watched by a large crowd of spectators, chiefly consisting of Parsees.

COLONEL HASSAN, formerly of the 5th Egyptian Regiment, who has been tried by court-martial on a charge of treacherously surrendering his post at Khartoum to the enemy, has been acquitted. This, the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* says, was a foregone conclusion. With the exception of two merchants, who gave merely hearsay evidence, all the witnesses belonged to the 5th Regiment, the only one spared in the massacre.

THE death-rate of the Punjab for the week ending the 2nd July was higher than usual; being 9·913 against 9·214 of the previous week and 8·711 for the same week of last year, or 26·1 per mile to 26·1 and 24·7. Fifty-seven deaths were registered under the head of cholera in the Gurgaon, Karnal, Umballa, Lahore, Amritsar and Peshawur Districts. From fevers 6,542, and from small-pox 517 deaths were registered; both returns being decidedly above the normal.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are extracts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay, held on the 29th July:—

THE HOPPER DREDGER.

Read letter from Mr. J. A. McConnochie, dated 7th July, reporting that on that day he inspected the Hopper Dredger at Messrs. Simons and Co. without giving them previous notice, that he found both his own inspector and Lloyd's surveyor there, and that the boilers were then tested satisfactorily with water pressure at 190 lbs. per square inch, being double the working pressure; that the hull of the vessel may now be considered as complete; and that the framing for the machinery would be completed during the same week. He further states that the boilers will be hoisted on board at once and also the engines, as Messrs. Simons and Co. desire to have the vessel as nearly complete as possible before launching, which they expect to do about the middle of August, and to get the trials completed, and the vessel sent off in the first week of September.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

PILOTAGE DUES.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 20th July, forwarding for the information of the Trustees extract from a letter from the Government of India sanctioning the reduction of Pilotage dues and transporting fees, and requesting that drafts of the necessary notifications be submitted for approval and publication. Submitted draft notifications which have been sent to Government, in which it is proposed to bring the new rates into force from 1st September. The chairman explained that the bye-laws affecting the pilots' pay required to be inserted in the *Government Gazette* for three successive weeks before the approval of Government thereto could be given.

Resolution.—The action taken is approved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, dated 22nd July, intimating that Government agree to increase the rent of their portion of the Colaba Cotton Green to Rs. 1-4 per square yard, and to allow the charge to remain unchanged for 3 years.

Town Duty returns for June showing that Rs. 76,803 was collected in June 1887, against Rs. 51,225 in June 1886.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 27th July 1887.	For week ending 27th July 1886.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	16
" " out of "	14	13
" transported	14	7
" attended to	0	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 26th July 1887.	For week ending 26th July 1886.
Vessels entered	10	8
" left	11	9
" remaining in dock	17	13

CRICKET.

THE ZOROASTRIAN AND PARSEE UNITED CRICKET CLUB *VS.* CITY OF BOMBAY.

AN interesting match was played on Sunday between the Parsees and the City of Bombay Cricket Club, in which the former won by an innings and 24 runs. The Parsees have arranged a match with the Poona Gymkhana, and before proceeding to the final encounter they tested their strength here. From the figure they out in this match, as will appear from the following score, it may be expected that they will acquit themselves with credit:—

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Daboo, b Framji	6	b Writer	1
Watcha, b Framji	2	b Writer	57
Rao, c Balsara, b Writer	0	c Banaji, b Writer	2
Panthaki, c Mistry, b Writer	0	l b w, b Writer	2
Davidas, l b w, b Writer	3	l b w, b Writer	6
Meht , c Bapasola, b Framjee	3	run out	6
Kanga, c Tapia, b Writer	25	c Canteen, b Framjee	8
Luxmidas, b Writer	4	c Mistry, b Writer	1
Kanga, c Banaji, b Tapia	0	c Banaji, b Framji	7
Poter, c Mistry, b Tapia	1	run out	2
Conwala, not out	1	did not bat.	
Balaporia, run out	0	b Framjee	0
Extra	1	Extra	1
Total	46	Total	98

Master, b Balaporia	0
Master, b Balaporia	3
Banaji, b Davidas	0
Canteen, c Mehta, b Kanga	16
Framji, c and b, Kanga	1
Writer, b Kanga	3
Bapasola, b Davidas	36
Harwar, c Kanga, b Balaporia	7
Mistry, c Mehta, b Kanga	8
Tapia, b Poter	9
Extras	9
Total	112

NEEMUCH SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, JULY 28.

FIRST DAY, JULY 27.

STEWARDS:

H. H. the Nawab of Jaora.	Lieut.-Col. Carpendale.
Lieut.-Col. J. Willoughby.	Capt. Lecky, R. A.
Mr. A. S. Trevor.	Mr. J. O'Donel.

JUDGE—General Gillespie, B.B.

Clerk of the Course—Mr. J. O'Donel.
Clerk of the Scales—Mr. A. Pinhey.
Starter—Mr. J. Kendall.

Owing to the extraordinary heavy rain which fell on Monday and Tuesday, the first day of this popular little meeting had to be postponed till the following day, *viz.*, Wednesday, Sunday and Monday brought many visitors from North and South, and our usually quiet little station has assumed quite a festive appearance, enlivened with the presence of several Indian princes, *viz.* H. H. the Maharajah of Pertabghur, H. H. the Nawab of Jaora, Rao Kulian Sing, &c., while amongst the European visitors a host of brave men and fair women have arrived from Mhow and other parts. There is not much to record in the day's racing, a card of which is appended, except the fact that three out of four favorites scored easy victories thus sending their backers home rejoicing, and giving a further impetus to the lotteries of the second day. The going on the course was ankle deep in mud, and tried the stamina of all. Mr. Wellman, a most promising young rider, scored three wins during the day, *viz.* the Jheeran Plate, Jaora Stakes, and Arab Derby, the latter on a cast-off lately purchased from the 7th Dragoon Guards. Mr. J. Kendall good naturedly undertook the duties of starter, and in that capacity gave universal satisfaction. The following is a detailed account:—

THE JAORA STAKES.—Rs. 99 added—Presented by H. H. the Nawab of Jaora. For all Maiden C.B. ponies. 13-2 and under to carry 11-7, W. A. and I.

Capt. Furlonger's c g Alonzo, 11s. 0lb. Mr. Wellman.. 1
Mr. Kismet's g p Banka, 10st. 9lb. Taylor..... 2
Mr. Woolmer's b m Cigarette, 10st. 1lb., Owner..... 3
Mr. Foy's d m Modesty, 9st. 13lb., Native..... 0

Banka made the running to the distance, where he died away, leaving Alonzo to win in a canter. Time—1 min. 3 sec.

THE DERBY.—Rs. 199 added. For all Maiden Arabs. W. A. raised 21lbs. Galloways allowed 7lb. 1 mile.

Lieut.-Col. Willoughby's b h Eastern Emperor, 10st. 5lb. Mr. Wellman..... 1
Mr. Kismet's g h By-and-Bye, 10st. 7lb., Taylor..... 2
Capt. Furlonger's b h Saifallie, 10st 7lb., Owner..... 3
Capt. Gott's b h Coriander, 10st. 7lb., Native..... 0

Won easy. Time—2 min. 9 sec.

THE JHEERAN PLATE.—Rs. 99 added. For all ponies W. A. and I. 13st.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE on Cut, at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church-gate-street.

ELEGANT BOUQUETS of EVERLASTING DRIED FLOWERS, flat and round shapes, from Re. 1 to 4 each. T. BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay, and 169, Moola Road, Kirkee.

WHY PAY MORE PRICE when SHROFF BROTHERS offer the same articles at lower rates? Glassware, Crockery, Plateware, Cutlery, Majolica, Albums, Handbags, Tin Trunks, &c.,—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

£5 WILL BE GIVEN by a Young Man for a working passage to London. Address "V. G. L.," office of this paper.

THE WATERBURY WATCH. Jubilee Word Competition Prizes Rs. 1,000. See Advertisement in To-day's Paper.

ICES! ICES!!—Pistachio Vanilla and Raspberry Cream, Pineapple Water Ice. Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

JUST ARRIVED, MELYHONS, with 12 Tin Plates and Packing Case complete, at Rs. 45. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN.—Drawing-room and Dining Furniture Sets. Cheap, elegant and durable. An inspection respectfully solicited. Gowalia Tank Road Warehouse.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN, ALBERTS and GUARD CHAINS, 18ct. and 21 ct. Gold, of the latest and most beautiful fashions. Price Rs. 65 to Rs. 220. For sale at S. and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine street.

SINGER'S EASY TERMS CASH OR SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

ETNA—Superior Italian Claret Rs. 9 per Dozen, 12 Annas per Bottle.—P CASSANELLO and Co., 40, Medows Street.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

FOR SALE, 280 cwt. Bar Iron, 1¼ inches, square. In 17 feet lengths For particulars, apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Satara.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

MARION'S SENSITIZED PAPER in ¼ quire packets, Cabinet and C-de-Visite. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY.—Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners, S-eat or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

WANTED a Parsee or a Hindoo CLERK, who has had good experience in Joint Stock Company. Apply to T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras Road, Byculla.

THE "QUEEN" BONNET!! "JUBILEE" CAP!! NEW STYLES in HATS and BONNETS, at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S, East Street, Poona, and Apollo Street, Bombay.

TERAI HATS of Soft French Felt, Navy Blue, Tobacco, Black, Slate and Grey, Rs. 8 to 10-8 each. The CASH BAZAAR, LD., Hatters and Hosiers, Bombay and Poona.

SEWING MACHINES.—Our immense stock to select from, of all the Best Makers, the Latest Styles and Descriptions. Satisfaction Guaranteed. CHEAP SECOND-HAND MACHINES. an Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

WANTED a SURVEYOR for some time, to work near Bombay. None but men of long experience need apply, by letter only, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating terms, to NOWROJEE & PESTONJEE and Co., Ahmedabad.

LADIES' Tailor-made Ulsters, Riding Habits, Newmarket Coats, &c, made and fitted to present style of our new cloths just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Ram art-row, Bombay.

TASMANIAN JAMS—13 different kinds. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 8 annas

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAVIS, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Rs. 1; postage free.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance; postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* and *Punch* each, containing all the important matter of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Steamer Umballa, Capt. G. F. Withers, cleared yesterday for Coast and Calcutta. She has a general cargo and 10 deck passengers on board for these ports.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanon, 1,913 tons, Captain W. Millar, will sail to-day for Genoa laden with a general cargo and one cabin passenger, Lt.-Col. Van Someren, on board.

THE S. S. Adirondack, 1,352 tons, Captain R. Green, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Cardiff (July 2) via Port Said and Suez, laden with a cargo of 2,374 tons of coals for the G. I. P. R. Co. The captain is the ship's consignee.

THE City Line steamer City of Canterbury, 2,099 tons, Captain A. B. Gray, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, brought from Liverpool, July 8, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Olpherts, Mr. Altson, Miss O. Flynn, an ayah and a servant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain J. Avern, was cleared out yesterday afternoon for London via Karachi. She sails to-day with a general cargo and one first class passenger, Revd Peter Aumbrose for Port Said and a deck passenger for Aden.

THE B. L. S. N. steamer Purulia, Captain J. Robertson, arrived in Bombay yesterday from the Persian Gulf and Karachi. She has brought from thence a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Coglan, Mr. Denso, Mr. Faulds, Mr. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Mendonca, and forty-five deck.

THE Anchor Line Steamer Asia, 2,322, sails to-day, under Captain J Craig, for Marseilles and Liverpool. She is laden with a general cargo and the following have taken passage by her:—Major and Mrs. Biscoe, infant and a nurse, Mr. C. E. B. Critchelly, Lt. F. De Butts, Surgeon J. F. M. Shine, Major and Mrs. Reilly and infant, Mrs. Murray, Lt. A. C. Baldwin, and Lt. A. L. Schreiber.

A DESPATCH, dated 22nd June last, has been received from her Majesty's Representative at Rome, stating that ships arriving from ports situated beyond the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, even if they have been admitted to free pratique in other intermediate ports, are henceforth forbidden to disembark linen or woolen articles of personal or domestic use which are not perfectly clean. If such articles are dirty they must be carefully disinfected or kept in boiling water for at least ten minutes.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

2ND AUGUST, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Docks.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Brindisi	3512	E. Ashdown	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Asia	2312	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Venetia	1609	F. Cole	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Cathay	2953	J. De Horne	D	P. & O. Co.
Ship Wallace	1585	W. H. Smith	E	The Captain.
S.S. C. Buchanan	1912	W. Millar	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Akbar	1440	R. Collin	E F	Hajee Cassum.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Apatria	1920	G. Veale	H J	Cursetji Edulji.
„ Atrato	2035	J. R. Gordon	K	F. Muir & Co.
„ Henzada	1978	J. Avern	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Regina	2119	T. Kayll	M	.....
„ Q. Victoria	1506	A. Creagan	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Highfield	1698	W. Simpson	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ C. of York	1478	R. Wylie	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ St. Dunstan	1451	J. Ogilvie	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Inchgarvie	1728	W. Sanders	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Mamluke	1752	A. Newey	..	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
2	Adirondack (s)	Green	Cardiff, July 2.
	Purulia (s)	Robertson	Busreh, July 20.
	C. of Canterbury (s)	Gray	Liverpool, July 8.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
2	Venetia (s)	Cole	China.
	St. Dunstan (s)	Ogilvie	Havre.
	Cathay (s)	De Horne	London via Trieste.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Buchanon, for Genoa.
„ Henzada, for London
„ Asia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
„ Umballa, for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Brindisi, for China and Australia.
„ Arabia, for Karachi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

Whyte, Lt, Bo, 17th B I, off leave, from Poona.
Smyth, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd E Y Regt, from leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 2.

Gordon, Col, Mad, 23rd W L F, from leave, from Nagpur.
Mackintosh, Lt, Mad Staff Corps, on priv leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 31.

Thomson, Lt, Bo, 28th B I, off leave, to Baroda.

AUGUST 2.

Gordon, Col, Mad, 23rd W L F, from priv leave, to England.
Evans, Surgn, Mad, I M S, on leave, to England.
Johnson, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
Latyens, Capt, Bl, R E, on duty to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 3rd, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head-Quarters on this day Wednesday the 3rd inst., from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual, Firing and Bayonet exercises. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

2. The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Friday next, the 5th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran (s), 76 bales hemp, D Chhaganlal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Highfield (s), 2,400 cwts linseed, C C Jasawalla.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arara (s), 2,000 cwts castorseed, 2,253 cwts gingelly seed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, K Khooshal; 496 cwts groundnuts, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Arara (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Brindisi (s), 100 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 75 bales twist, G Shobhagmal.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Brindisi (s), 50 bales twist, C Bezonji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi (s), 25 bales twist, G Shobhagmal; 100 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, D P Marker; 100 bales twist, A Habibhoy; 10 chests opium, The P. and O Co; 100 bales twist, S Abhraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi (s), 50 bales twist, N J Abhraham; 100 bales twist, Issac Ezra and Co; 100 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st August, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·758
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	·821
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of Wind	W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	483
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	0·01
„ year	57·17
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd Aug.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2.

THE home markets having been closed yesterday for the August Bank holiday, we have no commercial advices from London or Liverpool, and this has helped to increase dulness otherwise incidental to a mail day in the monsoon.

COTTON.—From New York, Reuter reports ready Mid-Uplands unchanged at 10 cents, but Futures come 11 points higher at 9·31 cents per lb. for both November and December delivery. This has helped to impart a somewhat steadier tone here to-day, and although from all we can learn the only business done for export has been a few hundred bales of Westerns at Rs. 173 for Up-country pressed, the local mills have done about 1,000 bales including Compta at Rs. 161, Veerumgaum at Rs. 188, Wudwan at Rs. 194 to Rs. 196, and Julgaum at Rs. 183 per candy.

WHEAT remains in the same dull and inactive condition. Small parcels of Hard Wheats are picked up when offered, but for Soft kinds there is simply no demand, and rates for near delivery are quite nominal. Dealers are only sellers of old stuff as it comes to hand and decline to contract forward, but we hear they are talking of business in New Crop for April-May delivery if buyers could be found. The following are quotations:—

	Old Ready.	New April-May.
Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-3-6	4-4 per cwt
No. 1 do.	„ 4-4-6	4-5 „
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-3	4-3 „
Hard Yellow, 63 per cent	„ 4-11	„
Hard Red	„ 4-4-6	„

SEEDS are very quiet, the limited supplies available precluding any business of importance. New Linseed for April is said to be offering at Rs. 6-3 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce yesterday and Sunday were:—

Cotton	1,019 bales.
Wheat	21,479 cwts.
Linseed	3,259 „
Rapeseed	3,667 „
Gingelly	2,974 „
Poppyseed	877 „
Groundnuts	1,789 „

FREIGHTS are perhaps a shade less depressed than they were. The speculators are said to have taken a steamer for August-September loading at 17s. 6d. U. K. or Continent, and the following are current quotations here:—

	Cotton	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready 17s. 6d.	15s.
London	„ 15s. Weight Old Scale.	
Continent or Open Charter	„ 17s. 6d. S. W. or C.	
Havre or Dunkirk	„ 17s. 6d.	„
Antwerp	„ 16s. 3d.	„
Marseilles	„ 17s.	„
Genoa	„ 17s. 6d.	„
Trieste, Venice	„ 35s. at 2s. Ex.	„

EXCHANGE.—In the absence of London telegrams there has been very little doing, and rates have practically undergone no change. Calcutta is said to be firm, but the tendency here is rather the other way unless under compulsor. Forward Bank Bills demand and Telegraphic are quoted at 1s. 4 15-16d. up to the end of November certainly, possibly up to the end of the year. Ready rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 15-16d. to 31-33d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5d. 1 32d. „
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5⅛d. „
Francs 3 months' sight	1·80½ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quite nominal to-day at Rs. 97 11-16 for Fours and Rs. 102½ for Fours-and-a-half, operators awaiting the result of the tenders for the new loan. This did not come in until after the close of business for the day and is not likely to affect the market very materially either way, if, as reported, the minimum rate of allotment was Rs. 97½, and the average Rs. 97½. These prices are somewhere about what has been anticipated here, and three weeks ago we gave it as our opinion that Rs. 97½ or possibly a shade less would be realised. The average price obtained last [illegible] Rs. 97·3 and the difference of ½ may be 2 crores instead of 1½.

SHARES are firm and in the case of Mills still tending dearer.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash.	Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	990	
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030	
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000	
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,750	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,250	
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875	
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235	
Bilasy	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350	
Scott's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	20	Rs. 16	120	
Bombay Cotton Press	10	125	125	Rs. 14	120	
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	660	
Dhollers P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105	
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,475	
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,425	
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600	
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	50	Rs. 25	400	
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365	
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	237½	
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	12½		93	
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	440	
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	565	
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125		117½	
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	370	
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	600	600	600	Rs. 75	450	
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	512½	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300	
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	35	600	
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	640	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	} 10 p.c	116	
Badham, Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	} 5 p.c	141x	
Bapty Co., Ld.	930	900	185	Rs. 10 nil.	60	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2·3p.c		
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	300	11 p.c	100x	
Bombay Saw Mills	900	1,000	1,000	15 p.c.	510	
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	230	
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	111	
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	2,350	
Bombay Municipal Bonds				31	725	
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	10½	
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	14 NI.	
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	..	500	
Joyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	Rs. 10 ...	76	
Indian Guarantee & Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	41	
Kaiser-i-Hind Coal Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	11½	
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250	..		
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20	190	
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	355	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80x1	
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	65	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	Rs.	104xc	
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	105	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	18	
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	Rs. 18	45	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	315	
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	101	
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		93	
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	8	
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	1,175	
Western India Flour Mills	2,000	125	125	nil.	180	
M. M. Mody & Co.	1,000	200	200	11 p.c.	55	
			900		175	

SPECIAL INFORMATION!!

GREATEST NOVELTIES!!

OF THE SEASON!!

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN are showing the latest NOVELTIES and LEADING STYLES in DRESS MATERIALS and MILLINERY just landed per s. s. Peshawar.

LADIES are earnestly solicited not to lose this opportunity of paying a visit to "SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN" where will be seen striking evidences of GOOD TASTE and CHOICE, combined with most moderate prices.

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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROUPELL.—August 1, at 22, Marine Lines, the wife of Captain G. C. Roupell, East Yorkshire Regiment, D. A. A. G., Bombay District, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KANGA.—August 2, at her residence Chundunwady, near Wadia's Fire Temple, Bai Avabai, widow of Bhicajee Nusserwanjee Kanga, aged 73 years. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning at 10.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTHS.

BALES.—July 27, at Allahabad, the wife of C. L. M. Bales, B.C.S., Joint Magistrate of Kirwi, of a son.
HOWARD.—July 23, at Gaya, the wife of W. J. Howard, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ODENWALD.—July 20, at Bhamo, Upper Burma, Mr. Odenwald, Bandmaster, 10th K.-G. Regt.
WARD.—July 10, at Myngan, Upper Burma, Lieut. Hon. E. Ward, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, aged 24 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1887.

IT was to be expected that the proposal to pass a Medical Registration Act in Bombay would awaken hostility on the part of the [illegible] to-day, as it was seven years ago, misunderstood, and on the broad base of wholesale misunderstanding an angry attack is made upon it. We welcome such a communication as that which we published yesterday from Dr. Bhalchandra, for it is well that the other side of the question should be stated. But if "the other side" is based upon the assumption that, in Dr. Bhalchandra's words, "the real effect of the measure will be to exclude from practice indiscriminately all that class of practitioners who are generally designated as vaidyas and hakims, and whom it is the fashion to call quacks," it rests upon a very unreal foundation. It is no more true now than it was seven years ago that those who advocate the registration of medical practitioners contemplate the suppression of, or indeed any direct interference at all with, this class of people. When Dr. Bhalchandra, then, bases his argument against the proposed measure upon the hypothesis that the practitioners of native medicine are "to be proscribed from practice by a penal law," he entirely misrepresents the line of action which the advocates of legislation are disposed to take. We recalled in a general way some days ago the outlines of the measure which the Grant Medical College Society recommended to the Government of Bombay in 1880. It must have been seen that in this project of law there was no suggestion of penal measures of any kind against unlicensed practitioners. The law which the Government were asked to pass, and which probably they will again be asked to pass, does not propose to interfere with the liberties of even the least instructed amongst those who call themselves practitioners in medicine. No one has proposed that the local Legislature should go further than the English Act, which is indulgent to the unqualified, and only deals severely with them when they endeavour to pass themselves off as the holders of titles which they do not possess. The draft Act which was submitted to the Bombay Government in 1880 by Dr. Henry Cook was a local adaptation of the English measure, which would have done little more than establish a registering authority empowered to recognize certain diplomas as a qualification for practice, and to prosecute those who assumed titles which would lead the public to suppose that they had qualifications which they did not possess. Under such a law as this the hakim and the vaidya would practice well nigh as freely as they do now. The compounders who have qualified nowhere but behind a dispensary counter, and who find in that a warrant for naming themselves doctors, might suffer. But no one has yet suggested that it is necessary for the well-being of the world that these people should have a free course, and the poor will not die the sooner if by act of the Legislature an ambitious compounder is cautioned against pretending to be anything but what he is.

It was natural that a controversy of this kind should have called forth an apologist for native medicine. Dr. Bhalchandra has essayed the *role*, if not with perfect success, at all events with interesting results. He reminds us, though it was hardly necessary, that Western science is not perfect, and that there are things which the accomplished European practitioner and the native practitioner versed in European medicine, may with advantage borrow from the lore of the vaidyas and the hakims. He puts in a word for the native bone-setters—some of whose work we frankly acknowledge is beyond all praise—and he has no great difficulty in showing that some of the native specialists have done great things in their own peculiar way on their own peculiar lines. We may go as far as this, and even further, admitting that nowhere in the world has rhinoplastic surgery achieved such perfection as in India, where indeed domestic differences occasionally demand the aid of practitioners skilled in replacing the mutilated noses of errant wives. But when all admissions have been made the comparison between the science of the West and that of the East must practically come to the same result to which Macaulay led when more than fifty years ago, in vindicating the newer system of higher education in India, he asked if we should teach at the public expense "medical doctrines that would disgrace an English farrier."

Dr. Bhalchundra has indeed a glorious age in Hindu medicine to tell of. But here as elsewhere, we are confronted with the disappointing thought that "*aurea sata prima est ætas*," and that India has, in medicine at all events, fallen upon something very different from a golden age. Alexander the Great may have derived much benefit from the treatment of the local faculty, but Alexander's doctor is dead, and the medical triumphs of those days, brilliant though they seem in our correspondent's retrospect, are little more than traditions. But Dr. Bhalchandra is frank, if he is not consistent. He admits that in the Yunani and other native systems of medicine "anatomy and other cognate sciences are in an elementary condition on account of supersititious prejudices and on account of the absence of continuity in observation." The superstitious prejudices he refers to probably are those which deprive members of the most intellectually active of the Indian castes of the enlightening experiences of the dissecting room. The admission at all events will be noted, and we do not make too much of it if upon the strength of it we ask what is the value of a system of medicine divorced from anatomy, or what kind of diagnosis must be that of an order of practitioners who know nothing of continuity of observation. Dr. Bhalchandra speaks of the copious and well-arranged Materia Medica of the Yunani doctors. Copious it doubtless is if prescriptions containing as many ingredients as there are months in the year constitute its title to fulness. But the richest Materia Medica must be a doubtful boon in the hands of practitioners who have no other knowledge of chemistry than that which they have groped after; who are debarred by want of continuous observation from ascertaining the therapeutic action of the drugs they use, and to whom physiology and anatomy are sealed sciences. The hakim's mortar, in which gold dust, silver dust, and pearl dust are pounded—as they still are—is not so very different from a witch's cauldron enriched by such contributions from the black pharmacopœia as "eye of newt, toe of frog, wool of bat, and tongue of dog."

It is not proposed, nevertheless, to put the practitioners of such an art as this under any such disabilities as those which Dr. Bhalchandra had in mind when he endeavoured to show that Indian medicine once had an Augustan age, and that it ought not to be despised even now. No one wants to proscribe it; but on the other hand the Government need not be so impressed with its excellences as to be deterred from taking action for the protection of the practitioners of a more rational system. It has its uses no doubt, and probably is not in the long run more hurtful to the public health than the phlebotomy which did duty for scientific medicine in Europe early in the century. The Government may properly assume that despite its shortcomings it meets a public want, especially in localities out of the reach of more servicable agencies. For this reason the advocates of a Medical Registration Act would do well to limit their proposals to a measure applicable in the first instance to the Presidency Town. They failed seven years ago because the Government of Bombay asked [illegible] General Act, and so were beyond the dispositions of the Supreme Government. Meanwhile they will do well to guard against any misconception of their plans by stating without delay what it is that they aim at. The subject is being discussed, we know, with a good deal of earnestness. But it should be discussed with a certain amount of publicity as well. A specific declaration of what the medical societies want might not have spared Dr. Bhalchandra the task of preparing the very interesting apology for ancient medicine which he gave us yesterday. But it would have prevented him from arguing against penal prescriptions which no one proposes to enact.

THE Department of Public Works is supposed to be one of the best abused institutions extant, and it will probably continue to bear this reputation so long as its ways are unchanged, its relations to the Financial Department remain as at present, and it is tied down to spend a fixed sum in each official year without any particular reference to the work it has in hand. All public works, new works as well as maintenance and repairing charges, are, with the exception of certain railways and canals, debited against current revenues, and their execution has to depend much more on the financial results of the year than on the urgency of the building requirements to be supplied by the department. The need for a particular work is pointed out, its plans are discussed, prepared, revised and sanctioned, and the work is finally ordered to be placed in hand as soon as funds are available. But unless the work is really very emergent, or it happens to be the hobby of some one in power, it stands over from year to year, and having failed to procure an initial allotment, is never placed in hand at all. This perhaps is unavoidable, and in many cases not much to be regretted, but the matter bears altogether

TELEGRAMS.

THE CAMBAY INQUIRY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

THE Secretary of State is understood to have concluded the inquiry into the charges preferred against Mr. Wilson, Political Agent, Cambay, by Mr. Shamrao N. Laud, the Dewan of the State.

It is believed that the Secretary of State does not agree with the view of the case taken by the Bombay Government.

Mr. Wilson's friends confidently anticipate that he will be acquitted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS' SETTLEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, late Colonial Secretary and Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon, has been appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements in succession to Sir Frederick Weld.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

Mr. W. H. Smith made a statement last night in the House of Commons, that Government intends to drop the Land Transfer and some other minor Bills, but would persevere with the Bill "to facilitate the provision of allotments for small householders,' and also the Bill "for altering the mode of levying tithes in England and Wales."

DEATH OF M. KATKOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 1.

The death of M. Katkoff, Editor of the *Moscow Gazette*, is announced.

FRANCE ON THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

PARIS, AUG. 2.

A Circular Note has been issued to M. Flourens, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he denies that the French opposition to the Egyptian Convention was in any way due to a feeling of hostility against British policy, but, on the contrary, they had always desired the success of the Anglo-Turkish negotiations.

France opposed the Convention firstly, on behalf of French interests, which were jeopardised, as the Mussulman Power would be gravely compromised by the Sultan virtually abandoning the Suzerainty of Egypt; and, secondly, because no date was fixed for the evacuation of the country by the British troops.

However, should negotiations with Constantinople be renewed, it would be an easy matter to avoid these obstacles, and France would then readily support any proposals coming from the English Government.

THE THREE FRENCH TRAVELLERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 2.

The three French travellers, Messrs. Bonvolot, Capero, and Pepin, who arrived at Chittral from Central Asia a few weeks ago in a state of destitution, have now arrived at Gilghit, where they intend remaining for four or five days. They are all in good health, and express themselves grateful for the assistance afforded them by the Government of India.

THE PARSEE PUNCHAYET AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, AUG. 2.

An influential meeting of the Parsee community was held on Sunday, at their fire-temple, Khan Bahadoor Pestonji Jehangir, C.I.E., presiding. A report and accounts of the Punchayet, submitted by the trustees, were read and adopted as most satisfactory. Thanks were unanimously voted to Khan Bahadoor Cowasjee Muncherjee Karunjawala, and the other trustees, who were re-elected. Khan Bahadoor Phiroze Hosung Dastur and Mr. Jehangir Jee Pestonjee were likewise appointed.

AN UNPLEASANT INCIDENT IN LORD CONNEMARA'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELLARY, AUG. 1.

The Governor and party returned from Humpi this morning. Every member of the party, including his Excellency, was attacked with sickness at Kamalapore, where some cases of cholera occurred among the villagers. The party consequently did not visit the Humpi ruins except briefly and very partially yesterday morning. All are apparently better now.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 2.

The Public Service Sub-Committee commenced its sittings yesterday, under the presidency of Sir Charles Turner. The first witness was Mr. Nadasa Shastry, of the Mysore Archæological Survey, who severely criticised the work of the Archæological Survey in Southern India, arguing that high-caste natives are better suited for such work than foreigners. The next witnesses dealt with the Customs and the Pilot service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, AUG. 1.

The Italian Mail steamer Raffaele Rubattino left Aden for Bombay to-day.

ZANZIBAR, AUG. 1.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman arrived here to-day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUG. 1.

10 p.m. ... ... 79·2

TUESDAY, August 2.

6 a.m. ... ... 78·3
10 a.m. ... ... 77·5
p.m. ... ... 78·7
4 p.m. ... ... 78·7

A YOUNG man named Saunders attempted twelve months ago to murder his sweetheart in Huntingdon by stabbing her with a sword-cane. For that offence he was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. After a painful illness the girl gradually grew better; but she always insisted that a piece of the sword-blade had broken off in her body, and was still there. Professor Humphrey, of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, has just succeeded in extracting from the girl a piece of the steel blade more than six inches in length. The wound was in the girl's chest, but the blade was extracted, broken end first, from her back. It must have thus turned completely round. Her recovery is now considered to be almost certain.

MR. K. G. KIERNANDER, Deputy Comptroller-General, having completed a minute inspection of the Paper Currency Office, at Bombay, consequent upon the Thomas frauds, left last night for Allahabad. Mr. G. H. R. Hart has arrived from Calcutta and taken charge of the office. Mr. Sterndale having proceeded on leave to Simla.

WITH reference to the unfriendly attitude of the dwellers near Landi Kotal towards Lieutenant Macdonald and his party it is stated that decided hostility was only shown by the Afridis near Jamrud. The Shinwairs at Landi Kotal itself and the Takha Khels in the Upper Khyber observed a more friendly attitude and even assisted Lieutenant Macdonald.

THE state of the country between Kandahar and the British frontier appears to be changing. The Kandahar road is now unsafe for travellers, and news will be more than ever difficult to obtain. The latest reports say that there has been a conflict between Gholam Hyder's troops and the Andari mutineers, in which both sides claim the victory; while one account states that the Amir's men refused to fight, with the result that six pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the rebels.

NATIVE correspondents in Afghanistan, in spite of contradictions, continue to assert that Sikandar Khan is at Panjdeh, and a communication from one of them states that General Ghaus-ud-din who, it will be remembered, was present at Panjdeh with the Boundary Commission, has been thrown into prison at Kabul, and, it is rumoured, put to death the same night, on account of the discovery of treasonable correspondence with Sikandar Khan.

IT is understood to be now certain that Major-General Newmarch will not return to India, so that in a few weeks' time we may expect to see Colonel Collen confirmed in the Military Secretaryship and Colonel Pritchard as Accountant-General in the Military Department. General Allen Johnson, Military Secretary at the India Office, contemplates retirement next year, and it is more than probable that General Newmarch will then take his place.

NOTHING is now visible in the Hughli of the stranded steamer Maharatta beyond the top of her funnel and the upper part of her two masts, and these only at low water. Application has been made on behalf of a number of the native passengers to the Port Officer for permission to employ a driver to examine the sunken wreck for the money and valuables which went down with her, and the required permission has been granted. One of the natives who was on board lost several hundred rupees which were in his possession when he left Chandbally.

THE mail steamer Rajputana, which arrived in Calcutta from Rangoon on Saturday, brought Brigadier-General W. S. A. Lockhart, C.B., C.S.I., on sick leave from Upper Burma. Captain R. E. Golightly, another officer who has distinguished himself on service in Burma, was also a passenger by the same vessel, which also conveyed a number of invalided European and native details from Rangoon.

MR. PRESTAGE, of the Darjeeling-Hymalayan Railway, has informed the Government of India that he is prepared to raise a company in England to undertake the construction and working of the Nilgiri and Umballa projected hill lines on the "adhesive system."

THE inspection of the Mysore Section of the Southern Mahratta Railway was begun on Monday by the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Major Sidney Smith, R. E., on behalf of Government, accompanied by Mr. Molloy, the Superintendent of Way and Works, who represents the Railway.

FIVE and twenty candidates, who used unfair means or misbehaved themselves at the recent Middle School Examinations of the Punjab University, are duly "posted" in the *Punjab Gazette*. "It is to be hoped," remarks the Lahore paper, "since the number of natives who read that interesting publication is not very large, that the names of the young hopefuls have been sent to their villages, and that they have been debarred from attempting to serve the Government in any capacity. Nine of the twenty-five are private students, four are from Mission Schools, three from District Schools, and the rest from outstation or Native State Schools.

IN consequence of the re-organization of the *curricula* of the Madras University, it has been found necessary to modify the rules and regulations under which certain medals are now awarded to students of the Kumbakonam College. The Morris medal is now awarded to the graduate from the Kumbakonam College who gains the highest number of marks in essay-writing at the B. A. degree examination; but the Principal recently suggested to Government, through the Director of Public Instruction, that the medal be given to the first among the students in the language branch, as the time and the marks now allotted for essay-writing are inadequate to test sufficiently the candidate's ability, and as the intention of the donor was to encourage the study of English. As regards the Muppanar and Beauchamp medals, Mr. Bilderbeck proposed that the interest of the two endowments be spent on four equal prizes, either in money or in books, to be awarded to the first student from the college in each of the four optional subjects (mathematics, physical science, logic and morals, and history) which are now taught in the college, as such a plan would tend to the encouragement of *specialised* study. Prizes were recommended instead of medals, as the interest on the two endowments amounts to only Rs. 140 per annum. Government have approved of the proposals regarding the Morris medal; but as regards the Muppanar medal, Government observe that the endowment for the reward, which it is proposed to convert into two prizes in money or books, was given, in 1868, by a Merasidar of the Tanjore district. Under the circumstances, Government direct that if the donor is still alive, the Director of Public Instruction obtain and submit his approval of the change proposed, when final orders on the proposals regarding the Muppanar and Beauchamp rewards will be passed.

THE *World* says that the intervention of Messrs. Cook and Co. in the matter of the Huj or Pilgrimage to Mecca will certainly tend to render British rule more popular in India. The transit from Bombay to Jeddah, effected as it was in badly found, badly navigated, and over-crowded vessels, has been from of old more or less a scandal; for the pilgrims were always miserable, generally fleeced, and sometimes drowned. Whether a pilgrimage "personally conducted" will have less efficacy is a question which may be left to the Mollas. Messrs. Cook and Co. are undoubtedly contributing their quota to the stability of the Empire. But the love of distinction is inherent in the Oriental nature. It will be curious to watch whether a Cook's Hajee ranks above or below an ordinary Hajee.

Vanity Fair anticipates that long before the ten years are past for which the contract for the Indian and China mails has been made, there will be a railway to India, *via* Merv, Herat, Candahar, and Quetta. By this route all letters to and from India will pass; but we shall continue to have to pay the P. and O. Company for carrying the mails by sea. There will also be very shortly a line of steamers from Vancouver to Japan and China, and by this route all the mails to and from England and these places will pass. "I hear that the P. and O. Company, having persuaded the Post Office to give them the contract for the India and China mails at a low rate of speed, will send their fast ships to run between the Pacific terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Shanghai. We shall thus see non-subsidised P. and O. steamers competing, by the western route, against the subsidised P. and O. steamers carrying the China mails by the eastern route."

"ATLAS" writes:—"The military honours list for the second phase of the operations in Burma is said to be of rather formidable dimensions. There were some 30,000 men in all engaged in 'the work of pacification.' There was no 'crowning mercy,' to be sure, such as Tel-el-Kebir, but, on the other hand, there can be no march of the warriors through the streets of London, and no lionising of the gallant soldier who, under circumstances of great difficulty, was called upon to assume the command. The officers and men of the Burma Expedition will deserve all they get. Whether they will get all they deserve is another question. It makes a great difference whether or not the leader of an expedition is on the spot to look after those whose names he has submitted for reward, more especially on such an occasion as the present, when the several Orders have all been filled up by Jubilee candidates."

NOTES FROM SHIRAZ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHIRAZ, JULY 10.

WHEAT and barley of the new crop is already pouring into the market, and the yield, it is generally believed, will far exceed the most sanguine expectations. The same may be said of almost all Persia. The rice crop, however it is said, will not be a full one owing to insufficient rainfall, but last year's harvest of this cereal was so abundant that there are immense quantities on hand, and even if the present rice crops turned out a failure, there would be no ground for any apprehension. The scarcity of pack-animals, coupled with the superabundant harvest, will prevent the ryots from collecting their grains from the fields and transporting them to the different centres before the commencement of the rains next November. The price of wheat, barley and straw has declined by more than a hundred per cent.

Two Persian merchants of long standing have failed here with liabilities amounting, it is estimated, to four hundred thousand tomans, or upwards of a million and a half of rupees. The bankrupts carried on an extensive trade with Europe, India and China, and had branch establishments at Bombay and Hongkong. In consequence of the failure of these merchants, it is rumoured in the bazaars that several small mercantile firms which have had business relations with them will follow suit. Within the last five or six years several large commercial houses have come to grief, and it is the opinion of many who are in a position to know that at present there are very few merchants in Shiraz who may be thoroughly relied upon.

Immense quantities of loaf sugar from Marseilles continue to pour into the port of Bushire, notwithstanding the overstocked state of the market, and thence "muled," if I may be permitted to use this term, on to Shiraz and Ispahan. Indeed, so large has been the import of this commodity of recent years that its price has declined from seven krans (about Rs. 3) per Tabreez maund (7½ English pounds) to a fraction less than three krans. In Bushire its rate is a little over two krans. It is needless to say the importers do not profit by these transactions, and it is surprising that they do not stop this losing game. The unprecedentedly low rate of loaf sugar led a Persian to make the following remark in the presence of a large gathering. He said that sugar which came all the way from France, absorbing freight, mule hire, &c., to say nothing of loss in exchange, could actually be had cheaper in Shiraz than cheese, which was made on the spot, and which ought not to be more than a quarter of its rate. All present concurred with him, and said there was much truth in what he said.

The fruit season has commenced, and the yield has never been known to be so large. The bazaars are already well stocked with nectarines, apples, apricots, cheeries, black mulberries, melons, &c., &c. As an instance of cheapness of fruit in these parts, I may mention that nectarines are sold at one anna the pound, apricots less than half-an-anna, and apples four or five pounds for one pice. Here is a good inducement for an enterprising capitalist to come to Persia and start an establishment for making cider.

The weather now is rather warm, but the nights are cool. There is scarcely any sickness in the city, and this is not to be wondered at, as the fruit season is generally characterised by fevers, &c., the cause being the immense quantities of that article which the Persians indulge in. A Persian will very easily polish off at one sitting nine or ten pounds of fruit.

The members of the two bankrupt firms have, I hear, been ordered up to Ispahan by H. I. H. Zel-'e-Soltam, in order that their books may be properly looked into for the benefit of the unfortunate creditors.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 16th Bengal Infantry are under orders to return to India from Burma. They will be brought back in the course of this month.

THE following appointments have been made:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Marsh, General List Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer, Nowshera.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Ferris to be Station Staff Officer, Dinapore.

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Jackson, Second-in-Command, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be Commandant, vice Colonel H. A. Shakespear, deceased.

3rd Sikhs.—Captain H. F. V. Gaitskell, Wing Officer, 4th Sikhs, to be Wing Commander.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant D. C. Phillott, attached to the regiment, to be permanent Squadron Officer.

Major A. E. Ward, Staff Corps, on return from leave, is posted to the head-quarters of the Inspector-General of Military Works.

Captain J. G. Lutyens, R. E., has been permitted to revert to the Imperial Establishment, and to proceed to England.

THE NEW FOUR PER CENT LOAN.

THE following is a list of the persons whose tenders have been accepted for the four per cent. Loan of 1887:—Agra Bank, Amerchand Cursonji, T. S. Baker, Balchand Tarachand, Bhicaji Nowroji Palonji' Bombay Bank, P. G. Cameron, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Chunda Ramji, F. De Bovis, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Jumnadas Javerdas, Kalidas Luckmichand & Co., Alexander Leith, Manockji Rustomji Vagifdar, Muckandji Maneckchand, National Bank of India, Limited, Nasarwanji Pestonji Doongaji, Rustomji Ardaseer Dover.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA August 2.—Pressure has risen in Burma, Assam, North Bengal and over the Western desert. It has fallen elsewhere, the change is greatest in Lower Bengal, where a well-defined depression has been developed. The readings exceed the average over the Indian Peninsula; they are about the average over the Eastern Peninsula, but below all over Northern India, the largest deficit being in the Punjab and Bengal. The wind circulation is slightly more regular to-day than it was yesterday, a well marked southerly wind from the Bay prevailing over Arrakan and East Bengal. In Assam and North Bengal the wind is easterly; in the Punjab variable. With these exceptions the wind everywhere is westerly. A strong monsoon is blowing on the West Coast. The temperature has fallen briskly in Burma, Bengal and east of the N.W.P. It has risen elsewhere. Rain is still wanting in the greater part of the Peninsula, except the West Coast and in the central parts of the country, Kattywar, Rajputana and Western Punjab. Elsewhere the rain is general. The principal falls in the east are 6 inches; Akyab, 2 inches; Promo, Patna and Mozaffurpore, in the west, 3 inches; Abu and Morar, 2 inches.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Service will be held on board the s.s. Mameluke in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited.

The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

THE foundation-stone of the Victoria Chapel, to be erected in Paris, in memory of her Majesty's Jubilee, in the Rue des Bassins, was laid on Saturday, July 9, by Lord Lyons.

M. CATULLE MENDES, a well-known author and relation of Victor Hugo, have fought a duel with swords in Paris, his opponent being Baron Toussaint, also an author and journalist. Both were wounded.

IN view of the opening of army and other Government appointments to public competition and the creation of a new department of educational work—namely, that of preparing for examination a number of candidates annually exceeding 4,000, it has been decided, considering the impossibility of providing by private enterprise adequate accommodation in the neighbourhood of London for such numbers to establish in London a college to be called the Imperial College, where candidates will be prepared for military and other examinations. A suitable freehold site is available. The building will be constructed to provide accommodation for fifty resident and 200 non-resident pupils, estimated to yield an annual income of £31,500, while the expenses will not amount to more than £22,900. To carry out this programme a company has been formed with a capital of £100,000 in 20,000 shares of £5. The first issue is for £75,000. The executive council consists of General Sir Seymour Blane, Mr. R. W. W. Davey, Mr. G. Goodliffe (late Accountant-General, India Office), Colonel W. Knollys, and Colonel Methuen.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SPIRIT IN INDIA.

MR. N. G. CHANDAVARKAR delivered before a large audience on Monday evening an address on "The National Problem—Our Needs and Responsibilities," in the hall of the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, in connection with the third anniversary of the Oriental Debating Society. The Hon. K. T. Telang presided. The following is a summary of Mr. Chandavarkar's address:—

The aim of all our efforts seems to be to copy the political spirit of the West, and to become an advanced nation. Our activities are all directed towards this end, and that is the cry raised in the Native Press and on native platforms. It is a legitimate ambition, but we must remember at the same time that it is futile to copy the political spirit of the English, and to think of acclimatising it in this country as long as the social spirit of the people was antagonist to it. Ask yourselves the question first—Under what circumstances did the political spirit of the Englishman originate and develope? Inquire whether those circumstances exist in this country, and if they do not exist, make it your duty to bring about those circumstances in India. I shall indicate the circumstances which have proved the full and free development of the political spirit in England. The history of all the great movements of that country, and particularly of the Reform Bill's agitation—the agitation against the Corn Laws, and the agitation against slavery, shows that their success was due to their leaders, who were men of great moral courage, who risked unpopularity, and devoted themselves to their cause with admirable singleness of purpose. But it was not because of the leaders so much as of the people that these movements succeeded. Cobden once truly said:—"Nature does not produce such monsters as an ignorant or vicious community and virtuous and wise leaders." Most of the political movements of England were movements essentially of the people—of the masses of Englishmen and Englishwomen. They were due to what an English historian describes as "the exertions of the poor and uneducated multitude," and among these the political spirit, which we so much envy, developed freely because of their *progressive* tendencies. The late Lord Halifax (then Sir Charles Wood), speaking on the Indian Bill in the House of Commons in 1853, described the progressive character of the English people thus:—"In this country we know that there is every possible stimulus to active exertion, both public and private, public ambition, private rivalry, large capital, general education, and every motive which serves to make an energetic race urge on, in every way and on all subjects, progressive improvements at a most rapid pace?" Now, what are the marks of a progressive people? In one of his interesting essays, Cardinal Newman, writing about the Turks of Europe, says that they have politically degenerated, and that they will never any more become politically great, because they are wanting in those essential features of character, which favour the growth of sound political development. The Turks, he says, are wanting in mental ability; their pursuits are sedentary; they are inordinately fond and proud of their own customs, so much so that their "intense self-adoration" has made them blind to "the most evident and imminent danger." While "Christian nations make progress in secular matters because they are aware they have many things to learn, and do not mind from whom they learn them so that they be able to teach." The laws of the Turks are, again, unalterably fixed by their religion, and their religion has made them a nation of fatalists. Apply the same test to the people of England and to the people of India. As to the former, the intelligence of the English masses is acknowledged by all. As Mr. Bright said of them some years ago, they are so shrewd and intelligent that if they only "get the facts and information" you may may be sure of "their influence being thrown into the right scale." They are also a very active people, so much so that it has been said that "to impede an Englishman's locomotion on a journey is equivalent to stopping the circulation of his blood." Nor is the Englishman a blind and bigoted adorer of his own customs. His laws are not unalterably fixed by his religion, and his religion has not made him a fatalist. The *social* atmosphere, in fact, in which the English people move is adapted to the requirements and the growth of political spirit. Nor should it be forgotten that the growth of that spirit is not a little due to the sympathy and support of English women. The meetings of the Reform Bill agitation, the agitations against the Corn Laws, and for the abolition of slavery were attended by women as well as men. Mr. Cobden has pointed out that the success of Free Trade principles in England was due, among other things, to "the co-operation of the ladies" and "the tea parties" they had got up with a view to promulgate the doctrines which he preached. Then you see that the one lesson we learn from the *political* movements of English history is that the *social* spirit of the people—the *progressive* character of the Englishmen and the Englishwomen—contributed largely to their political development. Seriously ask yourselves the question.—Do these conditions exist in India? That question becomes of vital importance, because there is a tendency among some of our journalists and men just at present to advocate political progress and development, and at the same time to ridicule every attempt at social progress. They seem to think that all we require is—political institutions built up on the model of those of England—but when you talk of changing the social surroundings of India in order to suit the political spirit of the West, they turn aghast. Still the question remains—Will the political spirit of England thrive on the Indian soil as long as that soil is what it is? Are the conditions of the country such as to favour its growth? I have quoted the late Sir Charles Wood's description of the progressive character of the English people. Here is what he said on the same occasion about the people of India:—"In India, on the contrary, you have a race of people, slow to change, bound up by religious prejudices and antiquated customs. There are in fact many—I had almost said all—the obstacles to rapid progress, whereas in this country (England) there exist every stimulus and every motive to accelerated advancement." Now, I think that is a fairly accurate description of the Indian character. While in England the working classes are spoken of as the backbone of the English community, in India the working classes hardly count for much. The religion and the social institutions of the country have taught them for ages that they are born *Shudras*, and nothing—no effort on their part—can ever raise them above the level so signed to them by birth. They are not taught to respect themselves, or to have dignified notions of their position. They are consequently apathetic and ignorant; while the doctrine of *Destiny* influences all their actions and motives. Above all, we are a caste-ridden people, and where caste exists, there the political spirit will and can never prosper. But I have heard the question asked by the apologists of caste:—"Does not caste exist in England too? Will a lord, generally speaking, not think it degrading to marry a farmer's daughter?" I reply that caste in the form and under the circumstances in which it exists in India does not exist anywhere else. An English lord may, generally speaking, think it degrading to marry a farmer's daughter, but a farmer in England can one day hope to be a lord himself. What Cardinal Newman says of the Christians is particularly true of the English:—"They never can pronounce of anyone, now external to them, that he will not some day be among them." In India, on the other hand a Brahmin is a Brahmin; a Shudra is a Shudra, and a Shudra can never hope to rise to the level of the former. Then again in England a man may change his religion yet he does not cease to be an Englishman. Society does not spurn him and give him up, whereas here the moment a Hindoo becomes a convert to Mahomedanism or Christianity, he ceases to be a Hindoo. Hindoo society puts him out, and he becomes to all intents and purposes a foreigner. Nine-tenths of the Mahomedans in India are descended from Hindoos converted to Mahomedanism. They are flesh of our own flesh, bone of our own bone, yet our social arrangements were such that the moment they changed their religion, we put them out; they ceased to be Hindus, and naturally being treated by us as foreigners they have come to regard themselves as such. And every year we hear of Hindus and Mahomedans quarrelling with each other as two distinct races, when as a matter of fact they were essentially one race, and were all Hindus. This is the mischief due to caste, and can any one after this deny that it has resulted in encouraging what Cardinal Newman calls the principle of "repulsion between man and man"? Talk not of acclimatising the political spirit of the Englishman in a country whose social spirit is reactionary, and whose religious and social arrangements do not contribute to the free development of man. The social atmosphere must be adapted to the political spirit which we wish to copy, or else the latter, which is an exotic plant, will never prosper on a soil so ill-suited to it.

The Hon. Mr. Telang, the chairman, who on rising was received with cheers, said he did not intend to keep them very long, but that custom at their meetings and the importance of the subject compelled him to say a few words. It had been remarked that history was philosophy teaching by examples; and the passages of history referred to by the lecturer in his very interesting address must be viewed in the light of that maxim. It was their duty to treat these lessons in philosophy as lessons in the philosophy of human life, of social and political importance. The history of these movements was fraught at every stage with instruction to those who were accustomed to think of things as they happened. Mr. Telang did not propose to go into the details of these matters, or to refer to the application of these lessons to the topics lying before them. He left that to the judgment of each individual to see according to his own light and to apply them according to the circumstances in which he was placed. On such individual there rested a greater or lesser responsibility. He thought it was well that they should be reminded of their individual or national defects either by outsiders or by men of their own community; and he was sorry to notice the impatience manifested in some quarters at such defects being pointed out. The consciousness of defects was a healthy sign, the first condition of progress; and it was not at all incompatible with a proper amount of self-respect. They had the glories of the past; but the past was separated from the present by a wide chasm, which it was their duty to bridge over, and when the defects which were being pointed out to them were remedied, the return of those glories would be certain. Mr. Telang did not quarrel with those who referred to the glories of ancient times; but he did quarrel with those who rested content with the mere contemplation of those glories without making an effort to rise above the state they were in and to progress. He agreed in the main with the remarks addressed to them by lecturer. It would be a poor compliment to him were he (Mr. Telang) to say that he agreed with him in every particular; and no such verbal agreement was necessary. He asked them to exchange their views on these subjects with one another, and they would find that their differences of opinion would be reduced to a minimum. He had personal knowledge in this matter. Sydney Smith, in speaking of the sects in England, said that they may be numerous, but that they should never let the dividing walls be so high that they could not shake hands over them. (Applause.) Mr. Telang would also recommend them to follow this advice, for they must remember that they were all working for the same end. In a labour of this kind they must, as the lecturer had remarked, have leaders who, like Bright and Cobden, had strong opinions and feelings, and were able to translate these feelings into action. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Telang was neither a pessimist nor an optimist; but he was more inclined to be what somebody had happily designated a meliorist. He asked them to take a cheerful view of things. Clouds would of course sometimes darken the horizon, but they might be sure that these clouds would pass away, and the sun of glory would come out again in all its brightness. There was good room for hope; and he was sure that if they took to heart the lessons in philosophy he had referred to, the national problem would be solved. (Applause.)

A vote of the thanks to the lecturer was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Chandavarkar, in acknowledging thanks, said he must congratulate the students, who formed the greater portion of the audience, on their demeanour towards him, which contrasted very agreeably with the treatment a lecturer had received from some students in a city on the other side of India, which he need not name. (Loud cheers.)

The customary vote of thanks to the chairman having been passed, three cheers were heartily given for him in addition to it; and the meeting dispersed.

COLONEL BERKELEY ON EDUCATION IN BARODA.

ON Monday we published an account of the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Baroda College, the High School, and the Anglo-Vernacular School, which took place on Saturday evening in the College Hall. The following is a full report of the speech delivered on the occasion by Colonel Berkeley, the Resident:—

From Mr. Tait's interesting report, it would seem that there has been a satisfactory increase in the number of students of English. There has also been an increased attendance at the College, the High School, and Branch School. Unfortunately the schools in the Amreli and Kadi Divisions are not doing very well. This is perhaps partly owing to their distance from the centre of supervision. The new rules for admission are said to have had a deterrent effect, and the Principal suggests their being rescinded. No doubt Mr. Tait's remarks on this subject will receive due attention. A Science Class has been started during the year, and has obtained the recognition of the Bombay University. This opens up a new field for students. Nothing is more likely to be useful in after life than a knowledge of scientific and technical subjects. The attendance is as yet small, but will no doubt increase. The proposed appointment of a Professor of Agriculture is most desirable. Baroda pupils have done fairly well at the public University examinations, and Baroda boys carried off the principal prizes in gymnastics at the Nariad Agricultural Show, so that both the physical and mental welfare of the boys have been cared for. Thanks are due to the Dewan Sahib for his kind interest in the College and School, and to Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jashai for founding a scholarship, and for his encouragement of the students of the Nagar community. And now I wish to say a few words to you young men and boys who are here to-day. This College and School, and the other Educational institutions of the State have been established in order that the youth of Baroda may receive a training to fit them for their future paths in life. You have the very best of masters. Mr. Tait and Mr. Littledale are gentlemen whose ability and scholarship would make them distinguished even in England; and what we see here to-day sufficiently testifies to their capabilities as instructors. The other gentlemen who are here employed are also eminently qualified for their positions. All aids and appliances are at hand to forward the work of teaching. Perhaps you boys think that when you have learnt what is to be taught here, when you have become graduates of the University, or skilled in any one branch of knowledge, your education is finished. But, indeed, when you leave school or college, your education is only beginning. It has to go on all through your lives. What you learn here is valuable—most valuable. In study therefore be earnest and diligent; but remember that what you learn has to be practically used and applied before it can bear fruit. Now how should education, using the word in its fullest sense, affect us practically? First, it ought it make us good men, individually, because it opens our minds, teaches us the broad differences between right and wrong, and shows us that, after all, virtue and self-control are the truest guides to happiness. Next, it ought to make us good subjects and citizens, and useful members of society; because we learn, from reading history, and the works of great philosophers and philanthropists and others, how complex State and social relations are, how much depends upon the general average of discretion, probity, obedience, and loyalty in a community, how impossible it is for nations or empires to progress without order and discipline, and how needful it often is for individuals to lose sight of their own personal interests in furtherance of the common weal. Lastly, education should make us modest and humble-minded. This may seem a hard saying to you boys, especially to those of you who are now about to receive prizes. You are proud of your distinctions, and your parents and friends are proud of you too. That is quite right to a certain extent. But did you ever hear what one of the most profound thinkers the world has ever seen said of himself? He said that he felt—as to all that he could learn or discover—that he was like a little child gathering pebbles upon the seashore. Standing humbly upon the brink of the ocean of infinite wisdom, that great man was fain to confess that he had only been able to acquire one or two atoms of knowledge. And so it is or should be true of all of us. We begin life perhaps with some distinction at College or school, thinking very lightly of ourselves, and as we grow older, as the new master who is called "Experience" takes up the work which our school and College tutors only began, we find, day by day, and year by year, the more we learn, how ignorant (we are, and how very much more we have to learn. You young men and boys of Baroda have one immense advantage which you should never lose sight of. You have before you, to stimulate and encourage you in your work, the example of your ruler, who, by patient study and untiring perseverance, has developed that rare ability which places him in the very formost rank among the Chiefs of India. Look at him, and see the results of culture in his case—in an enlightened, liberal, and prudent ruler, filled with unselfish devotion to the interests of his people. He is not here to-day, but you must all be thinking of him. Follow his example, and you shall be, in your respective spheres, worthy illustrations of the benefits of the education which he has done so much to ensure to you. One word more. Your College during the past few months has been honoured by visits from his Excellency the Viceroy of India, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the representative, and the son and daughter of that Gracious Queen whom we all revere. They took the deepest interest in all that they saw here; and you may feel sure that they will not forget the impressions made upon them by this noble building, or ever cease to wish well to you all, and to the cause of education in the Baroda State.

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY has, it is announced, been reinstated in the government of Mauritius, and will return to his duties there without delay. The appointment of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, who was Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary of that island, has been cancelled, but he will be given work elsewhere.

LIEUTENANT C. W. YOUNG, of the East Surrey Regiment, stationed at Dover, has been found guilty at the Maidstone Assizes on Tuesday of taking a young girl named Aspey from the custody of her parents. The prisoner and the girl were caught at Liverpool on their way to America. The prisoner was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

THE RECENT DEFAMATION CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I congratulate you upon the valuable public service you have been able to render by your spirited conduct in the recent defamation case. In the first place, you have shown the value to a community of a perfectly independent journalist with a high conception of the duties and responsibilities of his profession, and possessed not only with the ability but also with the courage to set up to his conceptions.

In the second place, you have let a little light into the nature of the home of which the unfortunate Rukhmabai was invited to become a member. From the comparative refinement and culture of the deceased doctor's home, to be the companion of sellers of cigarettes, was indeed enough to nerve with resolution the much-to-be-pitied girl who is for the moment the representative of an important social reform. Your own firmness has given an opportune aid to those, both natives and Europeans, who are fighting this cause.

In the third place you have, I think, done a most valuable service in pointing out the manner in which the facilities for taking out criminal process in such cases, as the present, are abused, and you have also, I think, put your finger on the weak spot in the procedure. The so-called "exceptions" to section 499 are, as you point out, part of the section. They are in point of fact merely the familiar "provided that" of the English statutes. Before, therefore, a summons issues, a Magistrate is bound to be satisfied not only that a *prima facie* case has been made out that the words complained are defamatory within the meaning of the first part of the section, but also that it is equally clear that none of the exceptions or provisos protect them from the first presumption. The *onus probandi* lies on the complainant with regard both to the first part of the section and the exceptions. The able argument of Mr. Kirkpatrick, which amounted to this, that the complainant relied upon the first part of the section to establish the defamation, and that it was for the defendant to purge himself by showing that he was protected by the exceptions is, I venture to think, bad law.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Aug. 1. C. S.

TONGUES IN TREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is true, as is stated in a letter published in your issue of to-day, that the Mahomedan mind in this city is much exercised at present about the mysterious "tongues in trees" which, they allege, have recently appeared at Sonapore and Byculla. For the past few days crowds of Musalmans, chiefly of the lower orders, have been thronging the Belasis Road to obtain a sight of the word "Allah" written, according to them, by some supernatural messenger of God on the trunk of a tree almost opposite the Byculla Club. Anxious to ascertain for myself the truth or otherwise of the rumour, I repaired to the scene of the so-called miracle the other day, and, on asking one of the many Mahomedans foregathered there, the cause of the *bhir*, the Arabic characters were at once pointed out. They appeared to me to be formed of some woody growth on the tree, which the botanical section of the Bombay Natural History Society could, doubtless, easily account for. As regards the characters they do not form the word "Allah." The first letter, *viz.*, the *alipi*, is exceedingly ill-formed and longer than the others, and the next two are not certainly *lam* and *alipi*, but if anything at all, a *dal*. Thus the word reads "Adah," if the final character is passed by a stretch of imagination as a *he*.

I pointed this out to some of the Mahomedans round the tree, and those who could read agreed that the word "Allah" could not no be made out of the letters, but said the words on the tree at Sonapore were perfectly legible. This, however, I intend testing *in propria persona*, although, of course, it cannot be expected that a whole sentence is to be seen on the tree in spite of such being stated to be the case.

I merely mention this to show how easy it is for the superstitious mind to make mountains out of molehills.—Yours, &c.,

Byculla, Aug. 1. B.

A NOVEL PETITION.

THE following is a copy of an amusingly worded petition, which has been addressed to Dr. Fuller, Collector of Hyderabad, Sind, by a sepoy in the 2nd Belooch Regiment. The petition is not, as might perhaps be inferred, a squib, but is a genuine petition, and has been presented in good faith:—

To C. S. DR. L. L. D. F. Fuller, the Collector of Hyderabad Sind.

SHEWETH AND HONORED SIR,—From Allah Dina Khan, Sepoy of 29th (D. C. O.), 2nd Belooch Regiment, B. N. I. Company, No. 4.

Oh, my Gracious Lord,—This your humble and silly servant begs to state, that I am devoted for the Government duty from my early age up to this time, and during which I was present in the three fighting lines of Japan, China and Afghan Wars. As now I am very near to acquire my due pension. But I am very tormented, That when I shall have been removed from the Regimental lines,—where shall I give shelter to my family and children. So that crying loudly with six mouths and twelve up-lifted hands through the angels of

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council was held to-day, at which the following members were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding; his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble; the Hon'ble J. B. Peile; the Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope; the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin; the Hon'ble Lieut.-General Chesney; the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton; the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel Wace; the Hon'ble Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan.

BURMA POLICE REGULATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Peile moved that the Bill for the regulation of military police in Burma be taken into consideration. He said he had explained to the Council when introducing this Bill that with regard to Upper Burma it would only replace the regulations for the better discipline of the military police which were passed in January last. The real object of the Bill was to extend the provisions of that regulation to the military police of Lower Burma, and the most convenient way of doing that was to pass an Act which would repeal the Regulation and place the military police under the same law in both divisions of Burma. In short, the result would be to apply the same remedy to the same disease in the lower and the upper province. By the disease in Lower Burma he meant the outbreak of violent crime which commencing in December 1885 with the Shan rebellion extended over the frontier to Upper Burma and across the Irrawaddy, and in 1886 raised the record of dacoities in Lower Burma from 115 to over 2,000. The more serious risings were suppressed with the aid of troops, but then ensued in the districts of the Irrawaddy and Pegu numerous outrages by scattered bands of dacoits. The minds of the people were excited by the annexation of Upper Burma, and by rumours of successful resistance, and the disaffected used patriotism as a cloak for outrage, while the well-disposed were apathetic and indifferent. Early in the year it became apparent that the police were not able to cope with this state of crime, and simultaneously with the raising of a powerful force of Indian Police for Upper Burma, men of the same class, that is to say of the fighting races of Northern India, were recruited for Lower Burma also. With the aid of these reinforcements posts were strengthened and reserves created. The number of men recruited was 5,274, and with the Burmese police made up a total of over 10,000. The conduct of the Indian police was reported by the Chief Commissioner to be creditable, but it was clear that in dealing with such a large body of men, a stern discipline was indispensable. On the one hand the police had to control the people of Burma, and on the other hand to take over from the troops, the duties which they had hitherto been discharging. He believed that whatever might be the views of the Burmese as to the moral qualities of dacoity, disorder could be quelled in Burma as it was in the Punjab after its conquest by an efficient police. In the first sections of the Bill the grades of the military police officers were defined together with the conditions of service and discharge from it. Then followed the enumeration of services and appropriate punishments. Since he had introduced the Bill some suggestions had been made to improve the wording and make the meaning clearer, but they did not affect the principle of the Bill, which had already been accepted in the case of the Assam Frontier Police Regulations and Upper Burma Police Regulations passed this year.

The Hon'ble Mr. Peile then read the various amandments proposed, which were purely of a verbal character.

Before putting the amendments, his Excellency the Viceroy addressed the Council as already reported in full by telegraph.

The amendments were then put to the meeting and agreed to, after which the rules of business were suspended, and the Bill as amanded was passed.

THE BONDED WAREHOUSES BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin moved that the Bill to provide for the establishment of bonded warehouses at places other than customs ports be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Mr. Peile and the mover, with instructions to report within two months.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE PUNJAB TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Colonel Wace presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the tenancy of land in the Punjab, and in doing so said:—

My Lord,—An interval of more than a year has elapsed since the the Select Committee whose report I now present was appointed to consider this Bill. The opinions received by them, and the discussions which have followed on the receipt of those opinions, have resulted in numerous alterations of the Bill as introduced—alterations which are summarised in the report now presented by them. But it will be convenient if I take the present opportunity to furnish a more detailed explanation of our recommendations. Passing over for the moment section 5 of the Bill, I first invite attention to the alteration which we have made in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*I*) of section 5. This clause defines the conditions necessary to support the claim of a tenant to the most privileged right of occupancy. Under the corresponding clause in the Act of 1868, according to the interpretation of that clause finally established by a judgment of the Chief Court, the conditions on which the claim is based must have matured before the passing of the Act of 1868. The intention of the Bill as introduced was to remove this limitation, and to allow a tenant to show at any time that he had fulfilled these conditions. Opinions have been a good deal divided on the merits of this proposed change. On an examination of the best of those opinions we found that the supporters of the change urged that it was necessary in order to bring the clause into harmony with the intention of the Act as at first generally understood, and that in particular in the districts generally known as the old Delhi territory, where at the date of the passing of the Act of 1868 the settlement-records were less complete than in the central districts of the Punjab, there are a number of old tenants who undoubtedly belong to the class that the Legislature intended in the year 1868 to protect by this clause, but who under the interpretation of the clause now established were likely to fail in establishing their claim owing to the difficulty of producing adequate evidence. A tenant advancing a claim of this nature would under that interpretation have to prove occupancy extending over three generations prior to the year 1868, and running back into times when there were no settlement-records and no custom of written leases. In fact, the whole burden of proof was thrown on the tenant under circumstances which made it almost impossible for him to prove his case. On the other hand, against the proposed change the chief arguments appeared to us to be these—that the alteration would have a continuing and unrestricted operation in the future, tending by so much to injure the confidence which we desire to promote between landlords and tenants in their relations with each other; and that, though justified by the circumstances of the old Delhi territory, it is not required by those of the rest of the province, where tenants of this class are now few in number. On the facts as thus placed before us we have concluded that we shall sufficiently provide for all old claims if the period within which this privileged tenure must mature is extended to the date of the passing of this Act; and we have therefore added to the clause words intended to have this effect. I pass on to the chapter which deals with rent. The opening sections of the chapter secure to the landlord a first charge on the produce to the extent of his rent, and to the tenant the exclusive possession of the produce on the condition that this charge is satisfied. We have then brought together all the sections relating to produce-rents, and in respect of these we have made no materia change in the provisions of the Bill as introduced. The next portion of the chapter relates to cash-rents, and involved greater difficulties. The two provisions relating to this subject on the Bill as introduced which evoked most criticism were the scale of enhancement provided for the rent of tenants with rights of occupancy, and the proposal to give power to a Revenue-officer to revise rents of his own motion whenever the land-revenue might be re-assessed. On both points it has been our desire to proceed with caution in introducing changes in the law which, though revisions to the procedure followed in the early years of Punjab administration, will affect materially the interests of a large number of landlords and tenants. As regards the scale of enhancement, we think that the opinions submitted to us establish the necessity for modifying the scale of enhancement prescribed by the existing Act. We have no doubt that in the circumstances of those occupancy-tenants in the Punjab who pay cash-rents the attempt to adjudicate on those rents by reference to competition-rents, especially when controlled by the obscure limitations stated in section 11 of that Act, must be an unsatisfactory task, and must involve protracted litigation of a costly, uncertain and injurious character. The method by which the Local Government has proposed to meet this difficulty is probably the only one by which litigation of this nature can be avoided, and it has also these merits, that it was the method successfully resorted to at the first settlement, and is therefore familiar to the agriculturists who are concerned. But, with the concurrence of the Local Government and principal Revenue-officers, the Bill as now amended secures to the landlord a higher rate of profit than was provided in the Bill as introduced. It has been urged that the merits of the scale depend on the real relation of the Government's demand to the fair rent of the land. To enter into this argument would raise a much-vexed question, on which very opposite opinions have been held and will perhaps continue to be held. But I believe I correctly express the conclusions of all officers who have been actually engaged in the re-settlement of the land-revenue if I said that it is very difficult, consistently with fair dealing and with the prosperity of the tenant concerned, to impose on a tenant a rent which exceeds by a large proportion that which he has previously paid. It is on this ground, and on the necessity of preventing injurious litigation, rather than on the abstract merits of any formula or scale, that the provisions of the Bill are to be defended. We believe that the provisions will be of easy application, that they will give to the landlord on due cause shown a substantially increased rent, and that at the same time they will protect the tenant from so severe a measure of enhancement as would be likely to injure him. On the other question, namely, the extent to which a Revenue-officer should be allowed to revise rents on his own motion, our proposals go as far as but no farther than, is warranted by previous practice in the Punjab. If a tenant is by the conditions of his tenancy liable to pay the land-revenue due on his land, or any other charges, such as rates, cesses or malikana, which vary with the land-revenue and bear a distinct proportion to that revenue, then the officer who has authority to alter the land-revenue payable by the landlord will also alter the amount contributed by the tenant, and the amount but not the rate, of any surcharges that are directly connected with the land-revenue. This operation may increase the payment for which the tenant is liable, but the increase will be made pursuant to the existing conditions of the tenancy. Interference to this extent without any formal application by the landlord is in accordance with past practice, and a tenant who has come on the land under the express condition that his rent shall vary with the land-revenue cannot justly complain of a rule of law which gives effect to that condition. But proceedings which have for their object the substantial alteration of the rent of a tenant, as for instance the reduction of a tenant's rent or the increase of that rent in a manner not expressly contemplated by the conditions on which he holds, should not, we think, be originated otherwise on the suit of the party interested; and in modifying the provisions of the Bill on this subject we have given expression to these conclusions. The next subject is relinquishment and ejectment. If I were to describe the points in respect of which this chapter differs from the Bill as introduced, I should be led into details with which it is scarcely necessary to take up the time of the Council in the present stage of the Bill. Briefly, we have stated distinctly the circumstances under which a tenant is liable to ejectment; and we have defined those special circumstances in which a landlord may proceed by notice instead of by suit. The rest of the provisions of this chapter are much the same as are now to be found in the other Rent Acts enacted by this Council. As regards alienation and succession, the provisions of the Bill as now amended adhere more closely to those of the existing Act than did those of the Bill as introduced. In reverting to the provisions of the existing Act the Select Committee has followed the course advocated in the majority of the opinions received and finally approved by the Local Government in February last. The Bill in its present form does not give the power of alienation to any other tenants than those who already possess this power. The recognition of the widow's life-interest is the only substantial addition to the previous law; and the propriety of this addition is not questioned by any one. And, in so far as we have defined more clearly the manner in which a tenant who desires to alienate his tenancy should give notice to his landlord and the manner in which on receipt of notice the landlord's right of pre-emption will be enforced, the provisions of the Bill will, I hope, secure both parties against the uncertainties which in the past have commonly attended litigation relating to this subject. In the chapter on improvements and compensation, two important changes have been introduced. The right of a landlord to make an improvement on the land held by a tenant with right of occupancy has been distinctly provided for, and also the landlord's right to an increased rent in return for such an improvement. In connection with this provision I desire to point out that, if such improvements are classed from the point of view of the tenant, they may be divided into works which will increase the produce of his land without imposing on him the necessity of altering in any material degree his previous standard of husbandry and expenditure, and works which will not yield any favourable result unless they are supplemented by a very considerable increased expenditure on the part of the tenant. Of the first of these two classes a canal distributary which supplies flow irrigation is the most obvious example; and though by existing usage a landlord may not be entitled to make an improvement of this kind on the holding of a tenant with a right of occupancy, it is not likely that such a tenant, if he himself lacked the means or opportunity to make the improvement, would, except for some plain and special reason, object to its execution by the landlord. Of the second class a well may be taken as an instance. Personally I have felt great hesitation as to the introduction into this Bill of words which will enable a landlord to impose on a tenant the very heavy expenditure necessary to successful well-irrigation in the Punjab. And I have reason for saying that this hesitation will be shared by those of our Revenue officers who have given much attention to the conditions of this form of irrigation. My objections have been met by the clause which provides for the control of this power by rules adapted to local requirements and to the merits of each class of improvements. And I trust that, by the aid of these rules and by the exercise of due discretion on the part of our Revenue-officers in dealing with such applications as landlords may make to them, we may avoid imposing on a tenant any case an improvement which, though it may fall technically within the definition laid down in the Bill, would require of him a husbandry and expenditure beyond a fair estimate of his capacity to undertake. The other important change in this chapter relates to compensation on disturbance. The provisions of the Bill on this point have been so altered as not to apply in any case to a tenant with a right of occupancy, and further so as to require a Revenue-officer or Court estimating the compensation to take into account the special consideration already received by a tenant at the hands of his landlord in return for his labours in reclaiming land, as well as all other matters which are weighed when adjudging compensation for improvements. It remains only to explain the effect of section 3 of the Bill on the ordinary operation of its provisions; that is to say, the extent to which under the Bill as now framed those provisions may be set aside by contract. In the Bill as introduced this difficult subject was left in some ambiguity. But the general intention of the framers of the Bill was that contracts and usages, except on the subject of sub-leases, rights of alienation and rights of succession, should not prevail against the provisions of the law. This course was in opposition to the provisions of section 2 of the existing Act. That section saves all written agreements between landlords and tenants and further gives the force of agreements to all entries in settlement-records made and sanctioned prior to the year 1871 other than entries relating to rights of occupancy. The opinions received by Select Committee on this subject were of a conflicting character, and in drafting section 3 of the Bill in the form in which it now stands they have not thought it expedient to accept the entire change at first proposed. We have provided that if a tenant is entitled under the Bill to make an improvement, or if he has made an improvement with the permission of his landlord, any contract or entry in a record-of-rights which would operate to subject him to a penalty or to ejectment in consequence thereof, or deprive him of his claim to compensation in the event of ejectment or enhancement of rent, shall be void to that extent. We have also provided that in respect of the ejectment of a tenant, and of his claim to reduction, remission or suspension of rent, the provisions of the Act shall override any contract made after the date of its passing. We have further extended a similar protection to rights of occupancy arising under the express provisions of the Bill and to the favourable rate of rent provided for such tenancies by the Bill, though probably this particular provision will only actually operate in a very few cases. To the above extent we have accepted the proposals embodied in the Bill as first referred to us as they appeared to us to be in accordance with the policy approved by the Government of India and necessary to the due protection of tenants. But in respect of other matters we do not think it necessary to provide that the provisions of the law shall override contracts; and we have also continued the validity given by the existing law to agreements entered in settlement-records of older date than 1871. We have been assured that these agreements have now in all but a few cases ceased to operate. This may be the case, and it may also be the case that by omitting any reference to them in the new law we should cut off some litigation of a difficult and uncertain character. But, having regard to the express recognition that these entries received in the law of 1868 and 1871, it appears to be the safer course to leave it to the Courts to decide in any case which may come before them whether the operation of any particular entry has or has not expired. Lastly, a very complete chapter on jurisdiction and procedure has been added to the Bill. In adding this chapter it has been in no way our intention to establish unnecessary distinctions between the procedure followed by a Revenue-officer in dealing with business arising under the Land-revenue Act and that which he will follow in dealing with applications under the Tenancy Act which are not of the nature of suits. On the contrary, we have been careful to maintain identical provisions in the two Bills in respect of administration, appeal, review and revision, appearances, summonses and procedure generally. But it appeared to us to be most convenient equally in the interests of Revenue-officers and in those of the applicants and litigants who will appear before them that the Act should be complete in itself. In dealing with suits under the Tenancy Act a Revenue-officer will, as hitherto, follow for the most part the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code. As regards the jurisdiction of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts, that is to say, the matters with which they are respectively empowered to deal, though the Bill makes no substantial change in the existing state of the law on these points, the clauses defining those matters have been re-drafted so as to avoid the ambiguities which at present surround the subject; and with the concurrence of the Chief Court, adequate provisions have been introduced for dealing with cases where the jurisdiction is doubtful or is challenged. I trust, my Lord, that the Bill in the form in which it now stands will have a beneficial effect on the relations of landlords and tenants in this important province, and that it will confirm to both of these classes the expectations which have arisen out of the Act of 1868.

The Hon'ble Colonel Wace also presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and declare the Land Revenue Law of the Punjab, and in doing so, said:—

My Lord,—This Bill, like the Punjab Tenancy Bill, was referred to the Select Committee for report more than a year ago. It has, like that Bill, been subjected to the most careful examination equally by the Chief Court and the Revenue-officers of the Province and by the members of this Council who were appointed to Select Committee. The result has been to introduce a great many alterations of construction and detail; and though I might justly describe some of these alterations as important, they are so much confined to formal procedure that I hesitate to enter into the same full explanation of them as was required of me in respect of the changes introduced into the Tenancy Bill. I need not say that we have been greatly assisted in our labours by the very complete Land-revenue Acts enacted by this Council for the North-Western Provinces, for Oudh and for the Central Provinces in the years 1873, 1876 and 1881. But while we have been careful to avail ourselves of all appropriate aids of this nature, we have been equally anxious to express correctly in this Bill the land-revenue procedure actually now current in the Panjab, and to avoid introducing changes which are not justified by experience or are not appropriate to the tenures and circumstances of the Province. In so far as the Bill as now reported exceeds in bulk the existing Land-revenue Act, it does so partly in consequence of the incorporation into it of the rules issued under the existing Act on the subject of partition and arbitration. The Bill also contains much more precise and detailed provisions in respect of the powers and procedure of Revenue-officers than it was practicable to formulate when the existing Act was enacted in 1871. The only really important departure from past practice and the most material modification of the Bill as introduced will be found in *Chapter* IV. of the Bill as now amended. That chapter deals with records-of-rights in the land. Under the system provided in the existing Act a complete record-of-rights in each estate is prepared at intervals of 20 or 30 years. In the intervening years the Collector makes a record of all facts which occur subsequently to the preparation of that record, in order to supply materials with the aid of which after the expiry of the usual interval of 20 or 30 years a revised record-of-rights may be prepared. The system contemplated in the Bill as now amended is essentially different. We do not contemplate in any re-writing of the record-of-rights after long intervals of comparative neglect. We assume that the Collector of each district has at his command an agency adequate for the correct preparation of annual records, and that the agency will under the Collector's supervision discharge this duty efficiently. This is a system which the Government of India has had in view for some years past; and, having regard to the increasing efficiency of the village-officers and of the Government's revenue-establishments, and to the very considerable expenditure annually incurred in their support, there would appear to be no sufficient reason for refraining any longer from insisting on a higher standard of accuracy in the annual records than has hitherto been expected. We have omitted from the Bill any provision for the recovery in a given district of arrears of revenue which have accrued in other districts or in another Province. The law does not at present provide any satisfactory procedure on this subject. But I wish to explain that its omission from this Bill is due not to oversight but to the circumstance that a draft enactment on the subject which will apply to the whole of India is now under the consideration of the Government. Similarly, the omission from the Bill as now amended of the chapter which aimed at providing for the conservancy of village-wastes and forests is not due to any intention to overlook this important subject, but to the circumstance that the questions involved are of such importance as to necessitate their separate consideration. I am confident, my Lord, that this Bill as now submitted to this Council for final consideration will, when passed into law, promote in an equal degree the better administration of the land-revenue and the interests of the agriculturists by whom that land-revenue is paid; and I only wish to add further on my own behalf and on that of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that we feel personally very greatly indebted to the assistance given to us in dealing both with the Tenancy Bill and the Land-revenue Bill by the very distinguished officers of the North-Western Provinces who are among the members of this Council and by its Secretary, Mr. James.

His Excellency the President said:—

I am quite certain that the other members of the Council who have not served on the Select Committee will be quite willing to endorse the concluding observations of Colonel Wace, and to express their very great sense of obligation for the industry and energy with which he and his colleagues, assisted by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. Harvey James, have elaborated these most important and complicated Bills.

The Council then adjourned to Wednesday, the 3rd August 1887.

THE CRUISE OF THE SUNBEAM.

BOMBAY TO CEYLON, BURMA, SINGAPORE, BORNEO AND AUSTRALIA.

THROUGH thecourtesy of Lady Brassey we are enabled to furnish our readers with an interesting account of the voyage of the Sunbeam from India to Australia. It will be remembred that the yacht sailed from Bombay on February 22nd and that she arrived off Goa, where Lord and Lady Brassey and party landed and spent several hours on the 26th. This is Lady Brassey's account of her

VISIT TO GOA.

Never was any place so totally unlike what we had expected. Ascending the river Mandooi, and passing between low reedy banks fringed with cocoanut palms and other vegetation, we came to the pretty village of Raibandar. Proceeding thence, after a pleasant voyage of about 11 miles in the cutter, towed by the steam-launch, we were suddenly cast off at some steps leading to a small pier in the midst of a large grove of palm trees, and were informed that we had reached our destination. But where was Goa? We had all been expecting to see rows of ruined palaces, churches, and houses, whereas all that was visible was one marine arch and gateway, about a hundred yards distant, looking rather like the Irishman's "main gate," in the centre of a field, with no wall on either side of it. Meaningless as it now looked, this was the celebrated Arch of the Viceroys, built in 1599 in honour of Vasco de Gama. Through this gateway, specially decorated for the occasion, each successive Governor of Goa had, for over 200 years, passed on his way to the ancient capital. . . . . We proceeded up a steep, hot road, through the arch, to the Rua Direita, so called because it once led direct from the Palace of the Viceroys to the Church of Misericordia. I say advisedly once led, for all that now remains of the splendid palace is a portion of the chief gateway. The process of decay must have been rapid, for it is not more than 250 years since it was in the full zenith of its magnificence, with its noble staircase and spacious halls, among which the Viceroys lived in regal style. The history of the palace is that of old Goa, which is now in a state of hopeless ruin. Never was there a city so unlike a city, or even the remains of one, unless it were Palmyra, or the City of Palms. It is, indeed, now nothing more than a forest of palm trees, intersected by tracts of jungle. From this mass of vegetation, the spire of a church occasionally rises, or the tower of some ancient ruin peeps forth. No other trace of its bygone splendour could we see, whether looking upward from the level of the earth, or downward from the roofs of the few buildings that still remain.

Lady Brassey goes on to describe her visit to the various churches of Goa, which alone remain to testify to the former importance of the place:—

Close to the Cathedral once stood the Palace of the Inquisition, a vast and magnificent building, now the site of a dense jungle, filled with venomous snakes, which, oddly enough, are not be met with in any other parts of the island, the explanation probably being that some special shrub or herb which they like grows there and nowhere else. The only relic of the place, the walls of which are said to have been five feet thick, is an iron pillar, standing on a pedestal of broken steps, now a mere mound, and bearing the marks of two rings, to which the unfortunate victims of the Inquisition were attached, to be tortured and burnt. . . . On our return to the yacht, we stopped for a short time at Panjim, or New Goa, a nice clean-looking little town of some 15,000 inhabitants, at the foot of a hill covered with palm trees. It is of comparatively recent growth, for although the viceregal residence was transferred here from Old Goa in 1759, when a terrible epidemic was raging in that place, it was not until 1827 that any vigorous steps were taken to reclaim the land on which it now stands from the stagnant pools which nearly covered it, and which must have made the place very unhealthy. In 1843, it was made the capital of Portuguese India, and is now the seat of the Governor, the Archbishop, and other authorities and dignitaries.

THE SPICE ISLAND AND TRINCOMALEE.

Leaving Goa on the evening of February 26th, the Sunbeam anchored in the harbour of Colombo at 9-30 a.m. on March 5, the weather in the interval having been fine and the voyage pleasant and uneventful. On the day of arrival at Colombo not much was done beyond visiting old friends and driving about the town and the environs; but the following morning an early start was made by train for Kandy, the highland capital of Ceylon, near which are the famed botanical gardens of Peradenia. At Kandy Lord and Lady Brassey were the guests of Sir Arthur Gordon (the Governer of Ceylon) and Lady Gordon. The following day they returned to Colombo and sailed the same evening for Trincomalee. Lady Brassey writes:—

The sun was sinking fast as we shaped our course for the entrance to the harbour of Trincomalee. I was on the top-gallant forecastle with Tom; and most delightful it was up there in the soft evening breeze. A fisherman in a curious little catamaran boat offered his services as pilot, and, though they were not accepted, we invited him to come on board for a gossip. But he was not sufficiently enterprising, or was too lazy, to pay us a visit on these conditions, and we, therefore, slowly steamed ahead again. The moon now began to show her pale light, while the stars twinkled overhead, and the two lighthouses, one on either hand, sent forth rays which glistened on the calm surface of the water. I half regretted the departure of the daylight, for I should have liked to have seen more plainly the entrance to this wonderful harbour; but, on the other hand, the exquisite softness of the scene made up for its want of distinctness. The moon, gaining power, poured her rays into every creek and cranny, and beamed brilliantly over Sohr Island, as we steamed quietly onward, until at last we dropped anchor off the dockyard of Trincomalee. Just previously, from the little fort above, had come loud shouts of "Sunbeam, ahoy!" followed by repeated cheers from the artillerymen and engineers who are quartered there. Later on we went for a row in the Flash, and explored the harbour by moonlight. There was a good deal of singing going on ashore at a row of cottages, where, I suppose, the dockyard labourers live. Even the workshops looked quite picturesque and romantic embosomed in palms, and overhung by creepers. I do not remember ever to have seen a more perfect night, the moonlight on the water, the distant mountains, the forts, and the white, sandy beach, combining to form an ideal picture of tropical beauty.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF BURMA.

The next day an early expedition was made to some alligator tanks and hot springs in the neighbourhood, the dockyard was inspected, visits were paid and visitors received, and in the evening the voyage was resumed towards Rangoon. After a favourable passage of six days the Sunbeam entered the branch of the Irawaddy called the Rangoon River, and at 1-30 p.m., on March 17th, anchored off the town of the same name. In the course of the afternoon, at the invitation of the Assistant Commissioner, Lady Brassey and others landed, and went for a drive through the city and environs.

Our first impressions on landing in Burma, she writes, were very much what I expected them to be, though many of the things which we saw far transcended our anticipations. The people and the pagodas, though to a certain extent familiar from pictures and written descriptions, were much quainter and more peculiar in appearance than I had imagined, and so engaged my attention that I was obliged more than once to apologise to my kind host who was driving me for not using my tongue more, because I was using my eyes so much. Important and interesting as are the modern commercial aspects of the place, it is not these which arrest the attention of the stranger, but rather what is old, quaint, and perhaps more or less effete. The appearance of the people, to begin with, is most picturesque. The men, has a rule, are naked to the waist, or wear a small white open linen jacket, and have a voluminous sash wound tightly round the loins and gathered into a great knot or bundle in front. Their long hair is beautifully trimmed and plaited and oiled, and they generally carry an oiled-silk umbrella to protect them from the fiercest rays of the sun. The women dress in the same style, except that the "tamein," which replaces the "put-so," or sash, is smarter in colour and is generally more gracefully put on. But it was not only the people who claimed our attention, for there were the great pagodas, like huge hand-bells, gilt and ornamented with the utmost profusion, and surmounted by little gilt crowns, studded with rubies, emeralds, and other precious stones. On the extreme summit, in the place of honour, is almost invariably fixed an English soda-water bottle, while the minor positions of importance are occupied by blue tonic-water bottles and green seltzer-water bottles. It is a curious idea that a crown, probably a veritable work of art, made of such rich materials as to be worth many thousands of pounds, after having been placed with the greatest pomp and ceremony on the summit of a pagoda, almost as high as St. Paul's Cathedral, should be surmounted and surrounded by such commonplace and uninteresting objects.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

On Monday 18th, at 11 p.m., the Sunbeam left Rangoon, and on the 20th she arrived off the town of Moulmein, having visited Amherst *en route*. Two days later the voyage was resumed towards Singapore, a short stoppage being made off Amherst to pick up Mr. Brassey, who had been spending the preceding month in the North of India shooting and tiger-hunting, and who was now on his way, like the rest of the family, to Australia. After a hot but otherwise favourable voyage of 12 days, the Sunbeam reached Singapore as 5 a. m. on March 30th, and a few hours later was moored along the coaling wharf. Having taken on board a fresh supply of coal, she steamed out into the bay and anchored for the night. During the day the Sultan of Johore and many friends came on board.

On March 31st, writes Lady Brassey, we proceeded under steam though the Straits of Johore to the Sultan's palace, where we dined and slept. An early drive and a walk through the charming gardens of the palace occupied very agreeably the earlier part of the following morning, after which we returned to the yacht and received numerous visitors. At 11-30 a.m. we got under way, and, with the Sultan on board, steamed by a short cut into the Straits of Singapore. On April 2nd we weighed anchor before daybreak and proceeded under steam to Bonreo, accompanied by Mr. Crooker, the newly-appointed Governor of British North Borneo.

RAJAH BROOKE.

Early in the morning of April 3rd we sighted St Pierre, and at 10 p.m. we anchored off the mouth of the river on which is situated Kuching, the capital of Sarawak. We had all felt greatly oppressed by the heat during the last few days, and here it seemed to be more trying than ever, the atmosphere being close and steamy, and suggestive of a hothouse at its highest temperature. Notwithstanding this, however, and the fact that we now learnt for the first time that Rajah Brooke was away at Labaun in his steam yacht, we resolved to make our proposed expedition up the river to Kuching. The following morning, therefore, we entered and ascended the narrow muddy stream, guided only by the curious direction-boards fixed at intervals on posts in the water or hung from trees on the banks.

The scenery was somewhat monotonous until we approached Kuching, when it began to improve. The town, though small, seemed a busy little place, and there were two steamers lying alongside the wharf. Mr. Maxwell, the British Resident in Sarawak, and Major Day came on board as soon as we had, with some difficulty, turned round, and kindly invited us all to lunch on shore. The public offices and buildings of Kuching seem to be particularly well built and arranged, and altogether suitable in design for this hot climate. In the market the only articles for sale were a few vegetables and pines, the fish, the staple commodity of the place, not having yet arrived from the coast.

AN INTERESTING MUSEUM.

The museum is in a long narrow room over the market, and is approached by a steep ladder and a trap door, the key of which was not at once forthcoming. The collection is interesting and well kept, and gives a good idea of the manners and customs of the Dyaks, comprising, as it does, specimens of their household utensils, weapons, dress, mat work, and basket work, and models of their dwellings and canoes or prahus. The head-flatteners, used by one of the Dyak tribes to alter the natural shape of their infants' heads, the ingenious air tubes for producing fire by means of compressed air, the war jackets, shields, kreeses, parougs, and other weapons, specially attracted our attention. Outside the Government buildings are some curious bronze canons, beautifully modelled and carved, some of Indian and some of Spanish origin. Several of them came from Brunei, while others had been captured during one of the Rajah's recent expeditions, and were now being cleaned up and placed in position.

FAREWELL TO SARAWAK.

A neat waggonette and pair, driven by an English coachman, was by this time in readiness to convey us to Mr. Maxwell's house, where we were kindly received and entertained, after which we drove down to the river to embark in a boat and cross to the island and fort. A terrible thunderstorm, accompanied by torrents of rain, interfered with our project, however, and compelled us to seek shelter until it was time to embark and proceed down the river again in the small steamer Adeh, which had been placed at our disposal for the purpose. Having at last accomplished this voyage, and rejoined the Sunbeam, which had preceded us, we said farewell to the friends who had come to see us off, and steamed forth into the now fast-gathering darkness.

A "FUNNY, OUT-OF-THE-WORLD SORT OF A PLACE."

During the next two days the weather was calm and intensely hot, and we were all rendered additionally uncomfortable by a heavy swell running down from the China Sea, and probably caused by a typhoon.

On April 6th, at 2 p. m., we anchored in Victoria Harbour, Labuan Island, which, although forming part of British North Borneo, is a separate and distinct colony, with a governor, treasurer, and other officials. It was formerly supposed that Labuan possessed great value on account of its mineral resources, but this notion is exploded, and the colony, as such, is a farce, and ought either to be done away with or to be placed upon a totally different footing. It has not possessed a governor, but only an acting governor, for many years, though it boasts capital public offices, a first-rate Government house, secretary's residence, church, parsonage, and other amenities of advanced civilisation. But there is nobody in particular to govern and scarcely anything for the officials to do. Although it is quite the funniest, most out-of-the-world sort of place we have been in for a long time, just as Sarawak is the most wonderful little independent state, well managed and complete in itself with its small army, still smaller navy, and miniature Government.

Soon after we had anchored, we had a visit from Lieutenant Hamilton, R.N., Colonial Treasurer, Captain of the Port, &c., &c., and Mr. Everett, who holds other offices. Dr. Leys (the acting Governor) and his wife came on board later, and we landed with them at a ricketty wooden pier, and reached a grass sward, by the side of which stood the public offices and a few shops. Some of us walked while others drove in little pony carriages. I went with Dr. Leys to see a party of Sarawak Dyaks, who had just come in from the Barram river with wedges of gutta-percha, which they were offering for sale, as well as some weapons which they had captured. We bought a great many interesting things as curiosities from them, and also from other natives whom we saw later on; and, after visiting all the shops in the town, not many in number, and mostly kept by Chinese, we went for a drive into the country. It was like driving through a vast park, along springy, green roads leading through fragrant jungle. There were no fences, and fruit trees of all kinds abounded. We passed the gaol, now, happily, tenantless, and the hospital, which is also empty, or nearly so. In fact, I believe, there is no resident doctor at the latter establishment, though a surgeon is now on his way to England to take up the duties of the post. Government House is surrounded by a charming garden and park, and resembles an old-fashioned West Indian planter's residence of the best class.

We dined there in the evening, and were most hospitably entertained.

A SULTAN AT HOME.

Early in the morning of April 7th the Sunbeam steamed across the bay, at the mouth of which the island of Labuan is situated, and ascended the Brunei river in the Rajah of Sarawak's steamer, Lorna Doone. Lady Brassey writes as follows regarding the expedition:

The approach to the town of Brunei—the capital of the Sultan's dominions—is extremely picturesque, but the place itself is not of imposing appearance. The roughly-built wooden houses stand on piles, and are thus raised several feet above the surface of the water. There is no means of communication between them, except by boats, and the flooring of the buildings being of the most open style of construction, all superfluous matter falls or is thrown direct into the river beneath. On arrival we sent a message to the Sultan to inquire at what hour it would be convenient to him to receive us, for which purpose he appointed two o'clock. In the interval we went for a row, in quite the intensest heat which any of us had ever experienced, to see something of the town and the market. The women's hats were enormous, from three to four feet in diameter. Anything more curious than a boat-load of these ladies can scarcely be imagined. It looked just like a bunch of gigantic mushrooms, which had somehow got adrift, and was floating down the stream. The marketing is of necessity all done in boats. Fish is brought up here from the sea, just as at Kuching, by large boats to a certain point and thence in prahus. Both fresh and stale fish—very stale and offensive it seemed to us—appeared to be the leading article of commerce. On our way among the houses we witnessed the primary process of preparing sago for the market, and were by no means impressed with the cleanliness of the operation. Borneo, it may be remarked, supplies about half the sago used by the civilised world.

Brunei is said to have been at one time a town of 25,000 houses—such as they are—with an average of from 5 to 17 occupants to each. Then the numbers dwindled to 25,000 inhabitants, and at present it is difficult to believe that there are more than half that number. At two o'clock precisely we landed, or, to be more percise, climbed up a narrow, wide-runged ladder, to a wooden staging, supported on piles. It was a difficult feet to perform gracefully, and the noise of a salute of 19 guns, fired almost in our ears, did not tend to facilitate matters, or to make one feel more comfortable. Then we were led up a long wooden pier, till we came to a gaudily-decorated room, at one end of which stood a sort of dais—like an enlarged bedstead—covered with mats. On this the Sultan, an ugly, smiling, feeble, but amiable-looking old man, shortly afterwards took his seat, attended by men bearing betel-boxes, spittoons, weapons, and all sorts of things which his Majesty might want or fancy that he wanted. He received us affably, shaking hands with us all, and inviting us to be seated, after which he commanded a large lighted wax candle to be placed in front of each of us—a great compliment, as we afterwards learnt. We were then offered cigarettes of proportionate size, to be lighted at the candles, and excellent tea, flavoured with herbs, very hot and sweet. The sides of the chamber were open, but the surrounding space were filled by a dense mass of human beings, eager to see what was going on.

Conversation languished somewhat, for neither of the interpreters was very quick or fluent, and we had considerable misgivings as to the value and correctness of their translation of our elegant little speeches and graceful compliments. At last, after presenting the Sultan with some slight offerings, and expressing our thanks for the kind reception which he had accorded to us, we retired, being escorted to the boat by the First Wazier and another officer of State.

Scarcely had we once more reached the Lorna Doone than we saw a long smartly-ornamented thirty-paddle canoe emerge from the houses and come swiftly towards us. At the stern was a white flag, at the stem a green flag, and among the occupants were the First and Second Waziers of Brunei, who were about to pay a return visit. They were received by us in the extremly small deck-house, the rest of the suite having to content themselves with looking through the windows and strolling about the deck, as far as their numbers and the limited space would admit of locomotion. It was difficult to invent fresh civilities, after the recent exhaustion of our stock, but I luckily bethought me that there was some connection by marriage between the Sultans of Brunei and Johore, and the discussion of this point, which must have cost the poor interpreters much mental effort, lasted us a long time; in fact, with the exception of a short interval spent in ascertaining our respective ages, until it was time for our visitors to take their departure, which they did with much effusive hand-shaking, and many, no doubt, charming little farewell speeches. . . . Brunei looked its best, as we left it, in the light of the declining sun. On our way down the river we saw the heights from which Sir Harry Keppel had bombarded the town, and the Chinese pepper-terraces, now fast falling to decay. By five o'clock we had arrived on board the Sunbeam, and soon afterwards, having taken leave of our Labuan friends, and entrusted to their care a very heavy mail for England, we steamed away.

SCORCHING HEAT.

On April 8th (Good Friday) the Sunbeam, after passing through some intricate navigation, rounded Cape Kalampunian, the northernmost point of Borneo, and anchored for the night off Kudal, one of the stations of the British North Borneo Company. The next day the voyage was resumed through the Mallawalle Channel, and thence along the northeast coast to Sandakau, which was reached at midnight on April 9th. The following extract from "Lady Brassey's Journal" will convey some idea of the difficult character of the navigation, and also of the intense heat which was experienced:

Tom went up to the foretop at 6-30 a.m., and did not come down until 1-30 p.m., when we had virtually passed the most dangerous part of the coast. We sent his breakfast up in a bucket, for he did not dare leave

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	9
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	6	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	9
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	5	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	9
Kidneys, each	0	1	3
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	2	0
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb.	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	4	0
Beef Salt, English	0	8	0

MUTTON—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb.	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Breast, small, each	0	2	9	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0			
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	0	9
Suet, per lb.	0	3	6	0	3	0

LAMB (LARGE)—			
Hind quarter 1st sort	1	4	0
Fore do. do.	1	0	0
Hind quarter 2nd sort	0	14	0
Fore do. do.	0	10	0
Head, feet, liver and heart per piece	0	7	0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0	3	6
Do. salt, country	0	4	0
MILK AND BUTTER—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	3
Jagree, per maund	2	0	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	4	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb.	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon per lb.	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0
Boiled lard per lb.	0	12	0
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	7	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	2	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	3
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Bolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri Rice per lb.	0	0	6
OIL—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	6	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	0	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	8	0
TIMBERWOOD—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3
Aine, per candy	5	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
GHEE—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6
Do. Ghantee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
FRUITS—			
Pineapples, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Custard apples each	0	2	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	4	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	0
Orange, large, per dozen	2	0	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	12	0
Melons, musk, large each	0	6	0
Do. small, ,,	0	3	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate Bombay, per doz.	1	8	0
Mangoes, common, do.	3	0	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	3	0
Pears per doz.	1	4	0
Flowers, mixed per bunch	0	1	6
Chekoos, per dozen	1	0	0
Moosoombees per doz	0	12	0
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jamboosee per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Ghantee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	12	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	4	0
Coreed Ghogbary	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mutt, Ghantee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Kutch	2	12	0
Bajree, Ghantee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	3	8	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3	12	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	4	0
Do. (old), per phurra	1	12	0
Oats, per phurra	4	8	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	4	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	4	0
Maize, per phurra	2	4	0
Moong, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	8	0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2	0	0
Peas, per phurra	3	8	0
Toor, per phurra	2	8	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	8	0
Warree or Varagoo, per phurra	2	12	0
Kong, per phurra	3	0	0
DRY FISH—			
Pomfret white, large, per each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Surmays, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small each	0	8	0
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Dessury fish, each	0	1	6

FRESH FISH—	Rs.	a.	p.
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	2	0	0
Do. Medium	1	4	0
Do. small	0	14	0
Bouie very large per dozen	12	0	0
Do. large	1	4	0
Ghoall, large, per each	5	0	0
Do. small, per each	3	8	0
Bhing large each	0	10	0
Do. small each	0	6	6
Prawns large, per doz.	0	10	0
Do. small, per doz	0	3	0
Bumlows, per score	0	3	0
Jiptee, large each	0	12	0
Do. small	0	8	0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	6
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	6
Crabs	0	0	9
Lobsters each	0	2	0
PICKLES COUNTRY—			
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	6
Do. small, per seer	0	1	6
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	7
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes Australian per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer,	0	1	3
Do. Mahableshwar large, per maund,	2	4	0
Do. large per seer	0	1	0
Do. small do. per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	8
maund	1	4	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund	0	10	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	3
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	8
Do. red, per seer	0	1	0
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages large	0	0	0
Do small	0	0	0
Turnips, large, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	6
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Radishes red, per doz	0	6	0
Tomatoes per seer	0	1	0
Green Peas per seer	0	1	3
French Beans	0	0	6
Brinjals Nagpur per seer	0	0	6
Pumpkins, large, each	0	9	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	6	0
Beans, double, per seer	0	2	0
Parsley per small bunch	0	1	0
Water cresses	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	4	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	4	0
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes per seer	0	0	6
Cocoanuts Jangbhohar	5	4	0

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

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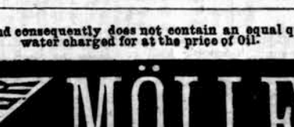

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The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 20th January 1888.

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—*The Court Circular* of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: 'I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain.' We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car- "poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over- "whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable preparations is Madras, a branch establish- "ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. ,, 68 ,,

The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. ,, 50 ,,

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER. AND POONA OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL

REFRESHING & INVIGORATING.

A DELIGHTFUL DEODORIZER.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

"We are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention, brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street; under the title of **Lavender Salts**, they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh Perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodorizer."—*Court Journal.*

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

TEETH LIKE PEARLS,

white and sound teeth, perfect freedom from decay, a healthy action of the gums, and delightfully fragrant breath, can best be obtained by discarding gritty tooth powders and acid washes and using daily

Rowlands' Odonto

or Pearl Dentifrice, a white powder composed of the most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal, and warranted free from any gritty or deleterious ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, eradicates scurvy, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, while its anti-septic and anti-scorbutic properties exercise a highly beneficial influence on the teeth and gums. All Dentists allow that neither washes or pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and preventing decay as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder: such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself.

No other Odonto is genuine.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is now sold in a golden colour for fair and golden-haired people and children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR beautifies the complexion, eradicates all cutaneous defects, and renders the skin soft, smooth and delicate. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious and pernicious imitations.

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TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY.

DONALD & Co.,
ENGINEERS & IRON-FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' IRON WORK

of every Description,

CASTINGS UP TO 30 TONS.

Forgings, Bridge and Boiler-Work, Iron Roofing, Fire-Proof Buildings, &c.

The following are always available from Stock:—

Portable Engines.	Centrifugal Pumps.
Horizontal Fixed Engines.	Contractors' Pumps.
Mortar Mills for Bullock and Steam Power.	Fire Engines.
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Machine Shop Tools and Fittings.

CORRUGATED SHEETS, BARS, PLATES, ANGLE & TEE IRON.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, etc., etc.

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Designs and Estimates furnished for any description of Machinery, Iron Structures, etc., on receipt of full particulars.

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DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London

PERFECT HEALTH! PERFECT HEALTH!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS, &c.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

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We exhibit below Sketches of three Gold Bangles illustrating:—

INDIA, by the Lotus;
ENGLAND, by the Oak;
SCOTLAND, by the Thistle;
IRELAND, by the Shamrock.

These Bangles are on the spring principle, and require no joint nor snap. They are prepared in rich dead yellow gold, are supplied in Morocco cases, at Rs. 60 each, Cash.

"SOUVENIR OF IND."
NEW INDIAN BANGLE.
REPRESENTING
THE LOTUS,
THE
National Flower of India.
ILLUSTRATION OF THIS BANGLE SENT ON APPLICATION.

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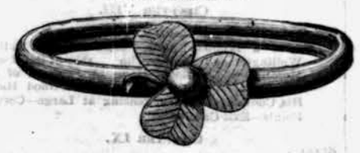

GOLD SHAMROCK BANGLE.

Price of each Bangle, complete, in pretty best Morocco and Velvet case, with folding doors, Rs. 60, Cash.

A new all Gold Strap and Buckle Pattern Bracelet. Very effective.
No. 381. Rs. 117, Cash.

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No. 5012.
New Gold Horseshoe Brooch, with Blue Enamel Forget-me-Not Spray. This is a remarkably pretty Brooch. Rs. 45, Cash.

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A New Silver "Fichu" Brooch,
Gold Do. Rs. 40, Cash.
For fichu, lace, "cloud" or bonnet strings.
This style is much worn now.

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JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW.

July 22, 1887.

BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,

and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH, BLOTCHES OF THE SKIN, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, RESTLESSNESS, WASTING, &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.

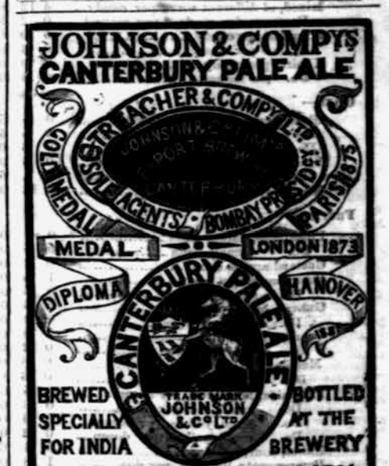
It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness, bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its benefits have been most signal.

☞ We should add that an indubitable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M.D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4-0, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 1-8 a bottle. Every bottle is capsuled and bears on its labels the fac-simile of our signature, to imitate which is felony.

JOHNSON & COMPY'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE



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PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions, in relieving the most severe pain, whether of long or short standing, in the most robust or debilitated person.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all bowel complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sore Muscles, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER LINIMENT MADE. It acts with speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is highly recommended by Physicians, Farmers, Planters, Sailors, and in fact by classes generally, as a safe, sure, and reliable remedy, and no one should be without it, as it can be used internally or externally with certainty of relief.

No Family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. The price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in Doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I., Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

AT ALL HOTELS.
AT ALL STATIONS.
AT ALL RESTAURANTS.

Permit no Substitution.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in INDIA in 1842.

OF ALL RETAILERS. **WINES**

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30 Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,065 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th Aug.
M SIAM	3 M1	500	W. D. Worcester	16th "
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	J. N. Hector	23rd "
—SURAT	3142	550	L. L. Parfitt	30th "
*L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shailard	6th Sept.
M ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th "
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	L. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 3 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BRINDISI	3542	550	E Ashdown	5th August.
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	12th "
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, July 22, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	12th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

THE CITY LINE s. s. CITY of CANTERBURY has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES of Cargo are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignatures and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 20 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1887.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES

GREASE PAINTS.
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price, Rs. 2-4.

MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES.

BURNT CORK.	WHITENING.
DUTCH PINK.	RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGOLIAN.	POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES.	BLANC DE PERLE.

JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD.
ETUI MYSTERIEUX,
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET,
Re. 1 each.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.

EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.
Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'Opoponax, a l'Heleotrope.
Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 as., 14 as., and Re. 1-4.

TOILET SOAPS
In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.	Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Curd.	Glycerine.
Sunflower.	Carbolic.

Per box, 12 as.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
(CHEMISTS)
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 8th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 3, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THIS well known blend of well matured and Mellow Spirit possesses a mild and delicate flavour, and is considered one of the best Whiskeys in the market.

The management have the greatest pleasure in directing Customers' attention to their late importations of this well known and much appreciated Spirit, and to announce that they are fully up to the old standard of excellence which obtained for it such a well merited reputation.

It is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Clubs and Messes.

Price Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES,

Suitable for CAMP OR SERVICE USE,
SHIP-BOARD USE,
HOME USE, &c.,

The Stock comprises the following Specialities:—

No. 1.—Containing Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Comb, Soap Box, Razor, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush and Scissors, secured with Strap and Buckle, size about 8½ by 3½ by 2. Rs. 13-8.

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No. 3.—Containing Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Comb, Soap Box, 2 Razors and Razor Strop, Shaving Brush, Scissors, Tweezers, Penknife, Nail Trimmer, and Mirror, secured by Lock and Key, size about 9 by 4½ by 2. Rs. 23.

No. 4.—Containing 2 Electro-plated Mounted Bottles, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Scissors, Stiletto, Button Hook, Nail Trimmer, Comb, Mirror, 2 Razors, Razor Strop, Tweezers, &c., secured with Lock and Key, size about 10 by 6½ by 2½. Rs. 38.

No. 5.—Containing 2 Hair Brushes, 1 each Hat, Clothes, Shaving, Tooth and Nail Brushes, 2 Razors, Razor Strop, Button Hook, Nail Scissors, Nail Trimmer, Soap Box, 2 Perfume, Toothpowder and Pomade Bottles with Electro-plated Mounts, Comb, Mirror, &c., &c., secured with Lock and Key. Rs. 70.

GENT'S DRESSING CASES in a variety of new designs, in Morocco and other Superior Leathers. From Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 65 each.

GENT'S DRESSING BAGS, in many new designs, fitted with Electro-plated or Solid Silver Mounts to Bottles, &c. From Rs. 90 to Rs. 500 each.

COURIER BAGS,
HAND OR BRIEF BAGS,
GLADSTONE BAGS, "Fitted,"
GLADSTONE BAGS, Empty.
TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
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FOR MOUNTING PHOTOS, VIEWS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

BOUND IN HALF ROAN.

14 in. by 10 in.	Rs. 6 0
16" by 12"	" 10 0
20" by 14"	" 15 0

BOUND IN LEVANT MOROCCO.

9 in. by 7 in.	Rs. 6 0
10" by 8"	" 7 8
14" by 10"	" 13 8

BOUND IN CHEQUERED PERSIAN.

10 in. by 8 in.	Rs. 9 0
14" by 10"	" 14 8

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10 in. by 8 in.	Rs. 13 8
16" by 12"	" 36 0
20" by 14"	" 60 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JUST OPENED OUT,
A Recherche assortment of
SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
Personally selected by the Undersigned in PARIS, VIENNA, AND LONDON.
Comprising all the latest
NOVELTIES
of the Season.

An early inspection is respectfully invited.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India:
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents: M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE English-Built light DOG-CART, nearly new, the property of the late Mr. Calvocoressi.

One second-hand English-built BROUGHAM with patent brake, suitable for one or pair of horses.

One bran new English-built light canoe BAROUCHE.

One circular-fronted new office BROUGHAM.

And some best real MOCHA COFFEE in bundles of 7 and 14 lbs.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

HALF SETS for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

	Full sets for 12		Half sets for 6.
Plain Straw Stem Pattern	Rs. 109 0	Cash prices.	Rs. 49 0
Etched Circles	" 140 0	"	" 62 12
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Single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.

FLOWER TROUGHS, BASKETS, VASES, TUBES, AND STANDS IN VARIETY.

BEST STONEWARE DINNER SERVICES,

Consisting of 12 each Meat, Soup, Pudding and Cheese Plates, 1 Well Gravy Dish, 1 each 20in., 18 in., 16 in., 14 in., and two each 12 in. and 10 in. Flat Dishes, 1 Fish Drainer, 2 Pie Dishes, 1 Covered Soup Tureen and Stand, 2 Covered Sauce Tureens and Stands, 2 Vegetable Dishes, 2 Side Dishes, 1 Salad Bowl.

Birds on Almond Branch Pattern	Rs. 103-8	Plain White	Rs. 62-12.
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Consisting of 6 each Breakfast Cups and Saucers, Tea or Coffee Cups and Saucers and Plates, 1 each Slop Basin, Sugar Basin, Cream Jug, Milk Jug, and 10 and 12 inch Dishes; 1 each Butter Pot and Toast Rack, and 2 Cake Plates. Patterns as Dinner Services and a variety of others.

Per set from Rs. 29-6 to Rs. 46-8.

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GENTLEMEN'S "LOUNGE, VISITING, OR DRESS." SUITS.

SUPERIOR FIT AND FINISH.

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- PURE WOOL CASHMERES.
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A charming variety in washing materials
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All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
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Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
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"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
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Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
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As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NARAYAN COTTON MILLS, Limited.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Special General Meeting of the above Company held on the 1st August an Extraordinary Resolution was passed for the Winding up of the Company voluntarily, and that the Liquidators appointed for the purpose of carrying on such Winding up are Messrs. DHANJIBHAI HORMASJI WADIA and SHIVARAM VITHAL BHANDARKAR.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
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TENDERS will be received for the supply of FIVE LAKHS KEYS for Permanent Way made of the best seasoned Moulmein Teakwood to be delivered at the Company's Stores, Parel.

Approved samples, with gauge, can be seen, and specification, with form of Tenders, obtained at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders should be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Wood Keys," and lodged at the Agent's Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Madras time) on the 15th August (instant), after which time no Tender will be received.

A Deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, otherwise it will not be entertained.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd August 1887.

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Madras Quarterly Civil List, July	2	12

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ORANGE PEKOE .....at Re. 1 per lb.
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Apply to the Manager,
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GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

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Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face.....	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
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Open-face...	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
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We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

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(Two Years' Guarantee.)

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SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus.....Rs.	15
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Thistle ..... ,,	14

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CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

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Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

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NEW STATIONERY,

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CAN BE HAD AT

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	Rs.	a.	
Imperial Treasury, Rose Rep —Albert size, extra double thick.....	8	0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue...	8	0	,,
Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	,,
Imperial Treasury Rep—Queen's, extra double thick	7	8	,,
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Air Dried Imperial Vellum.— Good-toned writing paper, rough surface	3	4	,,
Thick Satin Superfine Cream Laid—Albert size	3	0	,,
Bank Large Post, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	,,
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	,,
Thick Reliance.—Good thick serviceable Note-paper, Cream Laid.....	2	8	,,
Superfine Cream Laid Note-paper	2	8	,,
"Reliance" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality.....	2	8	,,
Superfine Cream Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2	0	,,
Cream Laid Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet.....	1	8	,,

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

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	Rs.	a.	
Imperial Treasury, Rose Rep, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
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Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1	4	,,
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid —extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper...	1	8	,,
Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	,,
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid, to match octavo note-paper	1	4	,,
Double Thick, Superfine Cream Laid, to match "Castle" note-paper	1	0	,,
Double Thick, Superfine Cream Laid, to match large octavo of same quality ...	1	0	,,
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid, to match Queen size, extra thick	1	0	,,
"Vellum," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
Cream Laid, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1	4	,,
Commercial Bank.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, (cream or azure)	4	12	per 1,000
Canadian Buff, No. 6	3	0	,,
,, ,, No. 7	3	12	,,
Drabs.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	,,
Mottled Grey.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	,,
"Magic," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	4	,,
African Globe.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses.....	3	4	per 100
"Quality J," Superfine Cream Laid	3	0	per 1,000.
Thistle.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	,,
Yellows.—Superior quality ...	2	8	,,
"Advertiser," No. 7, larger than "Advertiser," No. 4	2	4	,,
Railway Buffs.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2	0	,,
"Advertiser," No. 4, better quality than the above...	1	14	,,
"Special," No. 7, larger size, than the above.....	1	12	,,
"Special," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	,,
Square No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished.....	2	0	per 250
Square No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	,,
Square, Small.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick.....	1	4	,,
"Globe, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	,,
"Globe, P," square, well-finished Envelope	0	14	,,
Valuables.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1	8	per 100
Large Square.—For invitation cards	0	8	,,

STATIONERY
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

Olegograph Stationery Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match.....	2	8	each.
"Apsley" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted.....	0	12	,,
Express Cards.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	,,

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

WANTED a well-educated European LADY GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's family, to instruct three children, ranging from seven to nine years of age, in English, French, Drawing, Music, etc. She must be of good character, and should possess respectable references. Application for terms, with testimonials and photograph, to be made to "OSCAR," care of Post Master, Hyderabad Deccan.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana will be held, in the Pavilion, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of August, at 6 p.m.

L. PENNY,
V. K. KINGCOME,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. LEWIS COYLE, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are required to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as attorneys to Mr. A. V. FRERE, the administrator in Bombay to the above estate, at our office, No. 79, Meadow Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 20th day of July 1887.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. R. Baumbach and Mr. Vurjeevundass Madowdass, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 7, 1887.

HARVEY & CO. IN LIQUIDATION.

IN TERMS of the COMPOSITION DEED, dated 30th May, 1887, and signed by the creditors, I am PREPARED to PAY the DIVIDEND thereinmentioned to every and all the creditors of the above Firm on the sums respectively due to them. Creditors are requested to forward full particulars of their claims to the undersigned.

A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR,
by his Constituted Attorneys.
JAFFER MOLADINA.
NARAYAN DHONDOBA.

Bombay, 1st August 1887, No. 15, Marine Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a pair of Horizontal Compound High and Low Pressure Condensing ENGINES, nominal Horse Power 60, combined High Pressure Cylinder 18 in. lid, 4 feet. 6 in. stroke, Low Pressure, Cylinder 31½ in. dia. 3 feet. stroke complete. Maker—Benjamin Goodfellow and Company, of Hyde, near Manchester, in 1865.

Also a new pair of Horizontal High and Low Pressure Compound Condensing Tandem Engines of 150 indicated Horse Power ; High Pressure Cylinder 14 in. dia. Low Pressure Cylinder 24 in. dia. 3½ feet. stroke, with Steel Spiral Springs and Automatic Expansion Valves, &c., &c., complete in working order. Maker—Ashton Frost and Company, Blackburn, in 1884.

The Engines first abovementioned are at present working satisfactorily at 38 to 40 revolutions, with 240 to 260 indicator Horse Power, driving 17,500 spindles, viz., 10,000 throstle spindles, and 7,500 mule spindles, with it preparation, and the Engine secondly abovementioned is working very economically at 55 revolutions per minute, consuming about 130 maunds of wood ; and can easily work 400 to 450 looms with its preparation.

The abovementioned Engines will be on view any day for the next three weeks, with their appurtenances in the course of working, excepting Sundays and Holidays.

The reasons why such Engines are put up for sale is that a pair of new and more powerful Engines have been erected to drive 25,000 spindles and 300 or more looms.

Any person desirous of making an offer for either of the above pair of Engines is requested to address "A.P." *Bombay Gazette*, when it will be taken into consideration and either be accepted or rejected.

The delivery of either of the pair of Engines or both will have to be taken at Ahmedabad within one month after the date of the acceptance of such offer.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co., Rampart Row, in the Fort of Bombay, at the registered office of the Company, on SATURDAY, the Twentieth day of August, 1887, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the First day of August 1887.

(1)—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882."

(2)—"That Messrs. James Thorburn and Nowrosjee Jehangir Gamudia be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up, and that their remuneration be the sum of Rs. 50 each.

(3)—"That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a new Company, to be named "The New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited," with a Memorandum and Articles of Association, which, as well as the Form of an Agreement to be entered into between this Company, and its Liquidators of the first part, the several persons in the said Agreement referred to of the second part, and the said intended new Company of the third part, and referred to in such Memorandum of Association, have already been prepared with the privity of the Directors of this Company."

"That the said form of Agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidators of the first part, the several persons in the said agreement referred to of the second part, and the New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, of the third part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with such new Company when incorporated, in terms of the said form of Agreement and to carry the same into effect."

"That the said Liquidators be and are hereby accordingly authorized and directed, pursuant to Section 201 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, to transfer and assign the business, property, good-will, cash and assets of this Company to the said New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, intended to be formed as aforesaid, so soon as the same shall be formed, in consideration of the said Liquidators receiving such shares of Rupees 500 each, fully paid up in the said New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, and subject to the provisions and terms as mentioned in the said Form of Agreement."

"That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay or death of any one of the said Liquidators, all the powers exercisable by the said Liquidators jointly, shall and may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay or surviving."—Dated the 22rd day of July 1887.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 24½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

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CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

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BACCARAT.

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PINTS.....	,, 2-12 ,,

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RESERVE FUND 2000 000

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

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CHAMPAGNE.
IN MAGNUMS, QUARTS AND PINTS.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 5 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
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Trade and Native Coolers supplied at wholesale prices by
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Bombay

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting, Bank of Bombay, 3 p.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Gymkhana, 6. p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 2nd:—Glen Caladh (barque), from Karachi.
Yesterday:—Nurjehan (s), from Coast and Calcutta; Farrasatta (s), China and Australia; and Bisagno (s), Genoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clan Buchanan (s), for Genoa; Henzada (s), London; Asia (s), Marseilles and Liverpool; Umballa (s), Coast and Calcutta; and Highfield (s), Antwerp.

CHOLERA IN THE DISTRICTS.—It is rumoured that cholera has spread in certain districts in the Southern Mahratta Country. Miraj in particular has been severely visited, a number of cases proving fatal. The assistant station master of the S. M. Railway was one of the first victims, despite the careful attendance of Dr. Muirhead, who was specially sent for. Precautions are being largely adopted to prevent the further spread of the epidemic.—*Poona Observer.*

"FUN" AT POONA.—There appears to be, in this station, says the *Poona Observer*, a gang of young men who are in the habit of delighting in the practical, yet serious, joke of removing legitimate sign-boards and placing them on the doors of pseudo-owners. On Saturday night, two dog-carts were taken away and left mercilessly in the centre of Coavent-street at any risk and cost. These were eventually recovered by the police, and handed over to the rightful owners.

CONCERT AT COLABA.—A concert in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Temperance Society took place on Monday evening, at the new Chapel, Colaba Causeway. It was a thorough success, the audience being so large that standing room was not available. The several items of the programme were gone through most creditably, but judging from the rapt attention of the audience during the performance and the applause which followed the piano duet by the Misses Yardley was the one most appreciated. It may not be known generally that concerts in connection with the Temperance Society take place monthly at the chapel, that is on the first Monday evening of each month, and any who are interested in the temperance movement, may on that night enjoy a very pleasant and interesting meeting.

MESSRS. SOUNDY AND COMPANY.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. D. Gostling presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting:—

The directors beg to lay before you the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1887. The directors are glad to state that the company's business is progressing satisfactorily. The directors have succeeded in making an appreciable reduction in the item of working expenses. This is partly neutralized, however, by the increased loss on exchange, which, on the other hand, is in part due to the increased business done during the year under review. The profit made this year is rather more than double that of last year, and the prospects of the company for the future are good; at the same time the directors now wish to carry out the policy of making substantial additions to the reserve fund; experience teaches that this course is the best calculated to attract and retain permanent investors, and a substantial reserve fund is the foundation of a sound business. A steady dividend of 8 per cent. is sufficiently good, but your directors feel themselves justified in recommending a dividend of 9 per cent., and trust you will confirm their action. The gross profit made is Rs. 13,273-0-4; less depreciation on shop furniture and workshop tools at 5 per cent., Rs. 316-7-10; leaving a balance of Rs. 12,956-8-6, less a dividend of 9 per cent. Rs. 9,000. The balance, Rs. 3,956-8-6, it is proposed to carry to reserve fund.

In moving the adoption of the report, together with the audited accounts, the chairman was glad to observe that the company had done very good business during the year, and added that the directors believed that next year would be a still better one. The business was, on the whole, sound and increasing and steady, and the shares had taken a wonderful lift in the market.

The proposition, having been seconded by Mr. H. Watson, was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. F. C. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Alfred King, a dividend of 9 per cent per annum was declared. It was proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. F. C. Mehta, that a bonus of 10 per cent on the profits made by the company, over and above 10 per cent., amounting to Rs. 295, be paid to the secretary, Mr. A. F. Soundy. The proposition was carried unanimously.

The chairman, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company, and Mr. E. C. Monod was appointed auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 150.

An extraordinary general meeting was then held, at which the chairman proposed an alteration in the articles by which the directors might be able to make a reduction in the transfer fee. The fee, which was at present one rupee, was too high.

The proposition was carried

The chairman said that a quorum of ten shareholders was required at the meetings of the company, and it was sometimes very difficult to get the requisite number. In order to avoid this difficulty, the chairman proposed an alteration in the clause, to empowering the shareholders to be present either personally or by proxy.

The proposition was unanimously agreed to; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE first anniversary of the inauguration of the Bombay Veterinary College was held on Tuesday afternoon last, at the College, which is situated on the Government House Road at Parell. Dr. Steel, with his assistant professors, and about 80 students, were present. The proceedings began at about half-past-four o'clock by athletic sports, in which several of the students acquitted themselves with credit. The riding exercises which followed afforded a good deal of amusement, especially the riding without stirrups, which brought out a good deal of raw horsemanship, two or three aspirants leaving their saddles in very najockey-like style. Mr. Cecil King, however, proved himself the best competitor, going through several evolutions in very good style.

The company then adjourned to the College hall to partake of refreshments; and Mr. Cecil King, who was president of the Entertainment Committee, addressed those assembled. He said they were gathered together that day to celebrate the first anniversary of the inauguration of that College—a College which promised to be of great use not only to those who were pursuing Veterinary studies there, but to the owners of suffering and sick animals. That its usefulness was beginning to be felt was proved by the number of patients which were treated daily at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital, which was, as they were all aware, worked in conjunction with that College under the able and experienced care of Dr. Steel. He was sure they were all pleased to find Dr. Steel present that afternoon, as well as his efficient assistants. He was also sure they would all bear him out when he said that the mention of Dr. Steel's name was a sufficient guarantee that whatever animals were brought there were sure of skilled veterinary care and attention. The community at large was under deep obligations to to our local philanthropist, who so nobly endowed the Bai Sakabai Hospital, and if Mr. King was properly informed, had presented that College Hall to the Government, and whose first and greated care was to relieve the sufferings of all around him, both of man and beast; he meant Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. (Loud applause.) He was sure he echoed their sentiments when he expressed a fervent hope that Sir Dinshaw and his noble lady would long be spared to carry on their works of usefulness and charity in Bombay. To Dr. Steel and his assistant professors were due their best thanks for the courtesy they had shown them at all times, and they were very much obliged to Dr. Steel for gracing their meeting by his presence.

Dr. Steel, in thanking Mr. Cecil King and the students for the kind references to himself and his colleagues, said he hoped sincerely that every student present would do credit to the "alma mater" mentioned by Mr. King, and would prove themselves worthy members of the Bombay Veterinary College.

With the distribution of attar and pan, and the rendering of a few selections of Hindustani songs in praise of Dr. Steel, followed by the National Anthem being sung in Hindustani, the meeting dispersed.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's, writes:—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and, most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel out of condition, I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE NATIVE PAPERS.

PARSEE CHARITY.

THE *Jame Jamshed* hears that Mr. Cowasji Bezonji Albless has made a donation of Rs. 12,500 towards the Nasesalar (*corpse-bearer*) Fund that is being raised in Calcutta.

NATIVE HAKIMS.

Commenting upon Dr. Bhalchandra's letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Jame-Jamshed* says it would be sorry if any Medical Registration Act were to result in the wholesale extirpation of native vaidyas and hakims. There are no doubt many impostors among this class of people, but the writer agrees with Dr. Bhalchandra that Western medical science can with advantage borrow something from these practitioners. The paper exhorts the qualified doctors to acquire as as much as they can from some of these hakims, and says that if its advice were followed, while the English doctors would commend themselves to the public by a double qualification, the native vaidyas would eventually be starved out of the profession.

BENGAL.

STEALING A GOD.—At the Calcutta Police Court on Friday, a Hindu priest charged a Hindu, who had no ostensible means of livelihood, with the theft of a Saligram god, valued at Rs. 50. Complainant's story was that this god with three other gods had been stolen from his temple in the northern jurisdiction of the town, and ron hearing that a Saligram god was being offered for sale in a certain place, he went there, and traced the accused, who had it in his possession. Accused denied the charge, saying that he was the owner of the god. After some evidence had been taken, the case was adjourned for further evidence.—*Englishman.*

A HOPEFUL YOUTH.—A young lad, named Bruce Billon, aged 14 years, had been distinguishing himself. It appears that he was the "head boy" of the Catholic Orphanage at Moorgeehatta, and in that capacity had access to the institution office. He annexed Rs. 300, and decamped. Soon after he was arrested, but the Head-master of the school, not wishing to press the charge of theft, the lad was let off with a gentle caning. When next heard of, this bright youth was on board the mail steamer between Rangoon and Calcutta. It appears that the officer in charge of the mails, a young man, named Daly, was a class mate of Billon's, and, seeing the latter a deck passenger, invited him into his cabin. From the cabin to the sorting room was not a long distance, and the youthful Ballen annexed an insured package containing rubies and sapphires to the value of about Rs. 1,200 and some registered covers which were supposed to contain cheques. The cheques are now with the fishes, but the rubies and sapphires are with the police. Billon himself is in the lock-up, and made the acquaintance of the Magistrate on Saturday *vide* the Police report.—*Indian Daily News.*

CALCUTTA VITAL STATISTICS.—The following is the Health Officer's memorandum for the month of June last:—The total number of births registered in June was 553 against 585 in the preceding month giving an annual ratio of 14·2 against 16·2 per 1,000 of the population. This exceeds five of the corresponding figures of the past decade. Of the 513 births, 273 were males and 240 females. The decennial mean was 519 During the month 523 cases of vaccination and 4 cases of re-vaccination were performed against 633 and 75 respectively in the preceding month. Of the primary vaccinations, 180 were under 1 year of age, 316 above 1 year and under 6 years of age and 27 above 6 years. Of these 405 or 774 per cent. were successful, 21 or 4·0 per cent. were unsuccessful, and 97 or 18·6 per cent. were doubtful, or could not be traced; 275 were males and 248 females. Of the re-vaccinated 4 were males only. Among the different races 313 were Hindus, 188 Mahomedans, 16 Mixed Races, 2 Non-Asiatics, and 8 other Classes. The number of deaths (exclusive of still-birth.) registered in June, was 659 against 782 in the preceding months showing an annual ratio of 18·2 against 21·6 per 1,000 of the population. The proportion of male to female deaths was as 123 to 100. The monthly total is less than all the corresponding figures of the past decade, excepting 1880 and 1881. It is also less than the decennial mean by 130. Compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year, there was a decrease of 29 deaths. This diminution is due to the decrease of deaths from fevers and small-pox, and is shared by all classes of the community except Mixed Races. There were 37 deaths from cholera against 95 in the preceding month. The number is less than six of the corresponding figures of the past ten years, and is also less than the average of the decade by 59. There were no deaths from small-pox during the month under record. The deaths from fevers amounted to 181 against 257 in the previous month. The total is less than all the corresponding figures of the last ten years excepting 1880, and is below the average of the past decennium by 52. From bowel complaints there were 60 deaths registered against 53 in the preceding month. The number is less than five of the corresponding figures of the preceding ten years, and is also less than the decennial average by 8. The mortality from other causes amounted to 363 against 353 in the preceding month. The total is higher than all the corresponding numbers of the last decennium excepting 1882 and is also above the average of the decade by 26. With regard to the local distribution of diseases, the following Sections show the highest death-rates, *viz.*, Hastings 31·5, Colootollae 30·9, Taltallah 23·9 and Sakea's Street 23·3. The following Sections show the death-rates below the *viz.*:—Waterloo Street 2·9, Park Street 7·2, and Fenwick Bazar 10·5.

DOCTORS' FEES IN CALCUTTA.

At the Calcutta Small Causes Court on Thursday the case of Smith Stanistreet and Co. *v.* James Suthorland was heard. The suit, though for the recovery of a trifling amount, excited considerable interest and was very hotly contested. "The plaintiffs sued the defendant, who is a member of the firm of Simpson and Co., for Rs. 20-12 being the charge for a professional visit paid at the request of the defendant, and for medicines supplied from the 10th to the 18th of June, 1886. Mr. Pittar appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Crow with the defendant. Archibald Symington, manager of the plaintiff's firm stated:—On the 9th of June, 1886, at midnight, a Mr. Stevens, a friend of Mr. Sutherland and staying with him, called on our doctor and asked him to attend Miss Bathoe, who was living in the defendant's house. The doctor went. He thought it necessary to give the young lady medicines, and medicines were supplied. On the 10th of June the defendant asked me to take charge of the young lady, as there were no ladies in his house to look after her; and so, at his request, I brought Miss Bathoe to my place. She calls the defendant uncle. We charge Rs. 16 for day attendance of our doctor and Rs. 32 for night attendance. In this case we charged only Rs. 16, although the attendance was at night, because Mr. Sutherland was friendly with us. I have been six years in the firm. When the bill was presented, Mr. Sutherland did not repudiate liability, but asked for a reduction in the charge.

Cross-examined—Dr. Kernot, the proprietor of the firm, went away last April. I did not tell the defendant that I was not going to charge him for taking over charge of the young lady. I know the medicines were supplied. Dr. Batt attended her. He come out to our firm on the 6th of June, 1886, and this was the first visit he paid in our business. I did know the young lady's father who is dead. I don't think that we have ever charged Mr. and Mrs. Bathoe for medicines and medical attendance during the last six years. They were friends at one time. Dr. Batt did attend the young lady at my place. The first visit was paid at Mr. Sutherland's house. We charge only for visits in patient's houses and not for attendance at our own place, Mr. Sutherland did speak to me about the attendance on Miss Bathoe.

Dr. F. C. K. Batt.—Mr. Stevens called on me to attend Miss Bathoe. He told me he came at defendant's request. When I arrived at the defendant's house I met the defendant. He mentioned a few facts relating to the case, and asked me to see the young lady. I did so, and when I came back, I prescribed some medicine for her.

Cross-examined.—I make no difference between day and night visits. The charge is uniform Rs. 16. I send in vouchers, to the office when I pay a visit.

V. Nepos, the accountant to the plaintiff company, stated that bills were made out under his supervision from vouchers that the bills were signed by the manager, and that where there was any doubt as to charges he referred to the manager for orders.

The defendant, James Sutherland, deposed to the following effect:—Miss Bathoe is the daughter of a Mr. Bathoe, now dead. Mr. Bathoe married my wife's niece. Miss Bathoe was at my place for a few days in June 1886. I think on the 9th of that month she fainted quite suddenly, and Mr. Stevens, a mufasil friend of mine, rushed out to get a doctor and brought Dr. Batt. This occurred in June, 1886, and I received a bill in May 1887, which I refused to pay, because I did not think that I was liable. Mrs. and Miss Bathoe have never been charged for medicines or advice by the plaintiff's firm, as they were on very friendly terms. Cross-examined.—When I received the bill I wrote privately to Mr. Symington to say that I was not liable. I had the young lady removed to Symington's, because I know that he was a friend of her father.—No further evidence was tendered on either side, and after hearing all that the pleaders had to urge in support of their respective cases, his Honor said that he had given the matter his fullest consideration, and could not find any sufficient ground to fix the liability on the defendant.

The case was dismissed with costs and pleader's fees.

MADRAS.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 9th July 1887, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 58,188-0-0, and for goods, &c., Rs. 90,390-0-0, making altogether Rs. 1,48,587-0-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 178-12-10. During the corresponding week in 1886, the receipts, were 1,50,562-13-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 174-13-11.

COW LYMPH FOR CEYLON.—A requisition having been made to the Madras Government by the Government of Ceylon for a quantity of fresh cow lymph for the purpose of conducting animal vaccination in the colony the Local Government, we hear, have authorised the supply of the lymph, and a quantity of it was despatched the other day to the address of the Principal Medical Officer, Ceylon.—*Times.*

SANITATION IN MADRAS.—Surgeon-Major J. A. Laing, the officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, who arrived from Ootacamund last week, left Madras, on the morning of Sunday, the 31st ultimo, on a long tour of inspection in the Southern districts. He will make a thorough and minute inspection of the districts, noting the many sanitary defects and return to Madras after an absence of about two months. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner is now touring in the Northern Districts.—*Ibid.*

WEDDING IN COONOOR.—Last Saturday, the 23rd July, we had a very pretty wedding in our quiet little Coonoor. The parties chiefly concerned were, Capt. C. B. Henderson of the Royal Engineers and Principal of the Engineering College, Madras, and Annie eldest daughter of the late W. G. Bevan, Executive Engineer D. P. W. As a little before ½ to 4 o'clock, our pretty little church of "All Saints," the east end of which was beautifully decorated with white and blush roses and ferns, was full of well dressed and expectant guests awaiting the arrival of the bride, the bridegroom in full uniform with his brother, Mr. J. S. Henderson, as best-man, were in good time, and punctually to the hour the bride arrived accompanied by Colonel Hasted R. E. who gave her away; her dress was extremely pretty and simple, pale cream muslin cloth trimmed with brocaded silk and lace, tulle veil and wreath. The clergy (the Archdeacon of Madras and Dr. Brandon Chaplain of Coonoor). with the choristers, went to meet her at the west door, and they all then proceeded up the aisle singing the marriage hymn. The bridesmaids were three of the bride's sisters, Miss Minnie Bevan, in peacock blue cachemere and velvet with bonnet to match, the other two in rose and white and pale blue and white. After the service, which was choral, the bridal party proceeded to the vestry while our organist, Mrs. Dawson, played the Wedding March. Then the bride and bridegroom and wedding-party adjourned to "Underfell" (the bride looking very pretty and happy) to partake of cake and wine. There were some very good speeches one from Colonel Hasted, proposing the health of Capt. and Mrs. Henderson which was drank with full honours. Capt. Henderson responded in a very graceful little speech. The Archdeacon also made a very good speech, proposing the health of the mother of the bride. Soon after the bride retired to change her dress for a fawn bége trimmed with dark seal plush and hat to match, and both bride and bridegroom took their departure amidst a shower of rice and old shoes. The presents were pretty and well chosen. Among the wedding guests were General Hodding, C. B. and Mrs. Hodding, the Archdeacon of Madras and Mrs. Browne, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Hasted, Dr. and Mrs. Brandon, Colonel and Miss Wright, Colonel and Mrs. Carey, Capt. Bezbie, and nearly all the Residents of Coonoor. About 6 o'clock, the guests dispersed after having spent a very enjoyable afternoon.—*Ooty Observer.*

MUNICIPAL TAXATION ON MADRAS.—Two rather important cases of Municipal taxation came on in appeal before the Madras High Court on the 22nd ultimo, *viz.*, the cases of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society *versus* the Municipality of Madras, and the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Society *versus* the Municipality of Madras, which had been referred to the High Court by the Town Presidency Magistrates, under section 193 of the City of Madras Municipality Act. They were heard by Mr. Justice Muttuswamy Iyer, and Mr. Justice Brandt. Mr. R. B. Mitchell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs Wilson and King, appeared for the Madras Equitable Assurance Society, and the Acting Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Branson and Branson for the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Society. Mr. K. Brown, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, appeared for the Municipality. Both these Societies had been taxed by the Municipality under Schedule A. Class I. (B) of the Act, as Joint-Stock Companies having a capital of over 10, but under 20 lakhs of rupees. It was contended on behalf of the Madras Equitable Assurance, Society that it was not a joint-stock company, and that the funds of the society which had been taxed were not capital, there being no shares, and the funds of the Society consisting of premiums paid on policies and interest on the Government Paper in which those moneys were invested. It was also contended that the Society was not a Company, and was therefore not liable to taxation under any of the classes in the Schedule to the Act. For the Widows' and Orphans' Society it was further contended that it was not a company carrying on trade or business having gain for its object, or as a Benefit Society. After hearing the arguments of counsel, their Lordships reserved judgment.—*Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

MISSION WORK AT AGRA.—The Methodist Episcopal Mission has successfully moved the making of Agra one of its stations under the North India Conference. The previous attempt of the South India Conference to get a footing there proved a failure, and the North has stepped in with some vigorous effort to business. A substantial house to the west of the Collector's cutchery, on the well-known Drummond Road of interminable length, has been brought up for the sum Rs. 9,500. The premises are amply extensive for other buildings as a church and school, which may be in due time run up without difficulty. The church has already some material to begin with; and the unfinished foundations and plinth of the original building commenced by the South India Conference are being removed to the new site; and there is creditable progress for the six months that the North India Conference has taken the whole business in hand. —*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE STATE OF RAWAL PINDI.—A correspondent at Kauntrila in the Rawal Pindi District writes that theft and robbery are rife in that district. In the little village of Kauntrila alone they have been 7 or 8 cases of theft during the past twelve months. Last week there were two cases of theft. In one house four women and one man were sleeping one night. At midnight two or three thieves entered the house—one with a big stick in his hand stood by the man, and another began to pull out the carriage from the ears of two of the women. One of the women cried out, which awoke the man whereupon the thieves ran away. The ears of the women were badly torn, and blood covered their clothes. There was another theft in another house in which the same fate befell another woman. The kotwals of the village were as happy and unconcerned as ever. The efficiency of the Police is unquestionable. In the 7 or 8 cases of theft during the year the culprits have been caught in none.

RACE HATRED RUN MAD.—A friend from Amritsar writes to a contemporary authority of an eye-witness: "On the 26th instant a native gentleman named Lala Ram Narain was going to Lahore, by Intermediate class, in the Calcutta Mail, and a Eurasian or European woman, with a girl of five or six years of age, was travelling in the next compartment reserved for Europeans third-class passengers. When the train reached Sarsawa the girl asked the Lala how long the train was going to stop there and put him a few more questions. In the course of the conversation that was now struck up, the Lala patted the girl on the head as one would do caressing a child. This the woman could not bear. She at once went to the guard who came to the carriage and enquired the name of the Lala and went away. But when the train reached the next station the guard came to the carriage with a Police constable and had poor Ram Narain handcuffed and marched to the station. Ram Narain was bringing his wife and family to Lahore and his anxiety and fear occasioned by their being deprived of his protection on the way can be better imagined than described. But what could he do? The guards and the minions of the Railway Department were inexorable. He made many entreaties and was at last let off, but only having been compelled to tender a written apology to the woman.

CEYLON.

INSUBORDINATE LASCARS.—A slight commotion was created in the neighbourhood of the Fort at Galle, July 23 when immediately after the s.s. "Clan Monroe" had arrived and anchored in the harbour, William Thyrie, the Chief Officer, despatched a message ashore complaining that some of the men on board had refused work, and applied for Police assistance. The Master Attendant, Mr. Blyth, with two sergeants and two constables, proceeded at once to the vessel and brought ashore four lascars. The men complained of bad treatment on board, and Mr. Blyth, as Port Magistrate, having summarily inquired into the matter, ordered the four men to be detained in the custody of the police pending a full inquiry.—*Times of Ceylon.*

DEATH OF HERR KRUPP.

HERR ALFRED KRUPP, the proprietor of the celebrated steel works and gun foundry at Essen, has died at his villa near that place. Herr Krupp was born in 1810, at Essen, where his father, Frederick Charles Krupp, had set up a small foundry. When his father died Herr Krupp and his brother carried on the business in partnership with their mother until 1848, when Alfred became sole possessor of it and (preserving the firm's old style of "Friedrich Krupp") developed it into the greatest steel casting industry in the world. After patient and long-continued experiments and countless failures, he succeeded in making steel in huge blocks. In the London Exhibition of 1851 he showed a block of cast steel of 45 centners, whereas previously one of 20 centners had been considered a marvel. The Krupp steel foundry a few years ago covered an area of 500 hectares, and employed 10,600 workmen, in addition to the 5,000 men employed in other undertakings of the firm. No fewer than 77 steam-hammers were constantly at work. Railway lines connected the works with the railway system of the country; and the establishment included a chemical laboratory, a photographing and lithographing house, and book printing and binding workshops. The articles produced included axles, wheels, machinery of various kinds, cannon and shells, and other missiles; some of the cannon rivalling in size and power the most tremendous productions of Whitworth and Armstrong. Up to 1876 Herr Krupp had delivered to different Governments 15,000 cannon, mostly equipped with carriages and ammunition. After the terrible conflict 1870-1 had been ended the German army was supplied throughout with the perfected field-piece of Herr Krupp, and the whole of the German coasts are defended by battery guns of his design and construction. The firm possesses for its experimental practice a strip of land seven miles long, fitted up as a cannon-range, near Dulmen, in Westphalia. The firm also carries on extensive mining and smelting works, and owns much land, rich in iron-ore, in Northern Spain, employing four steamers in the conveyance of the metal to Germany. Herr Krupp's genius came opportunely to the aid of his countrymen in the crisis brought on by Prince Bismarck's resolute efforts to attain German unity. His achievements in the course of a long and active career have more than once been rewarded by his Sovereign and by foreign Princes, and some time ago it was announced that the Emperor had conferred upon him the rank of baron.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.

THE feature on July 14, at Wimbledon, was the completion of the first stage in the shooting for the Queen's prize, upon which much depended. It is to be noted, in the first place, that the average standard of shooting has increased. Last year 96 headed the first stage; this year the pride of place belongs to the owners of two scores of 95; but a comparison of the list of the 300 with that of preceding years shows a distinct improvement. A number of riflemen who scored 81 at the three ranges last year found their way into the 300; this year it has not been absolutely certain that 84 would place a man among the 400. For the highest score there is a tie between that well-known shot, Sergeant Dodds, of the 1st Dumfries, and Private Gardiner, of the 1st Cumberland. They were shoot off their tie on the following day. His rival's name is comparatively unfamiliar, but he is a man who has shot brilliantly throughout the competition, having made a "highest possible" at 500 yards. The following are the names of the competitors who succeeded in making a total of 90 or more at the three ranges of 200 yards, 500 yards, and 600 yards, seven shots at each range:—

	Total.
Sergeant Dodds, 1st Dumfries	95
Private Gardiner, 1st Cumberland	95
Quartermaster-Sergt. Sykes, 7th Lanc	94
Lieut. Hargreaves, 16th Lancashire	92
Armourer-Sergeant Hill, 5th Lanark	92
Staff-Sergeant Ogg, Canada	92
Private Hunter, 1st Edinburgh	92
Sapper Brotherton, 2nd Ches. Engrs	92
Lance-Corporal Foley, 13th Middlesex	91
Lance-Corporal Seward, 3rd Hants	91
Private Ward, 4th Devon	91
Lance-Corporal Pollard, 1st Herts	91
Corporal Bothon, 1st London	91
Lance-Corporal M'Knight, 5th Middx	90
Lance-Sergeant Bonnet, 2d Devon	90
Sergeant Bowers, 2nd Herts	90
Private M'Gibbon, 3rd Lanark	90
Private Wattleworth, 5th Lancashire	90
Private Don, 1st Lanark	90
Colour-Sergeant Roberts, 1st Devon	90
Private Gillies, Canada	90
L.-Corp. Heywood, 1st V. B. Welsh F.	90
Private Miller, 1st Bedford	90
Sergeant Wood, H. A. C	90
Assist.-Surgeon Collins, 2nd Sussex	90
Private Adamson, 1st Mid Lothian	90
Private Davies, 1st Pembroke	90
Lieut. Wilkins, 1st South Stafford	90

THE BANKRUPTCY OF LORD COLIN CAMPBELL.

PROCEEDINGS have been taken in London regarding the failure of Lord Colin Campbell. The debtor, who is a member of the English Bar, attributes his failure and deficiency entirely to the recent proceedings in the Divorce Court for judicial separation and dissolution of marriage, and the incidental expenses. The liabilities are returned in the statement of affairs at £15,622, of which £8,622 are expected to rank, with assets £110. The Official Receiver states that the costs still owing in connexion with the recent proceedings in the Divorce Court, including the bill of charges of the debtor's solicitors, appear to amount to £4,940. The debtor has, on his own consent, been adjudicated bankrupt.

Mr. George Lewis appeared for the Duke of Marlborough (the petitioning creditor) and other creditors; Mr. Vallance for Dr. Bird; and Messrs. Humphreys for Lord Colin Campbell, who however, was not in attendance.

Several proofs having been tendered and adjusted, a proof for £2,016 was submitted on behalf of the bankrupt's solicitors in respect of costs; but

Mr. Lewis objected to it on the ground that the costs had not been taxed.

The Official Receiver intimated, however, that he was prepared to admit the proof for a lump sum, say £1,200, and, with the consent of Mr. Lewis, this was done.

Mr. Vallance, on behalf of Dr. Bird, tendered a proof for £784, costs in the divorce suit, and explained that the bill had been taxed at that sum, although the *allocatur* had not yet been taken up.

The claim was allowed.

Debts to the amount of £4,100 having been proved,

Mr. Lewis asked what was to be done with the sum of £24 due to Lady Colin Campbell for arrears of alimony, who was thus left in an unfortunate position by the bankrupt and his illustrious family.

Mr. Humphreys.—You should not have forced him into bankruptcy.

Mr. Lewis.—We could not get the costs, and were obliged to go on.

The proceedings resulted in the appointment of Mr. W. Hurlbatt, accountant, as trustee, with a committee of inspection consisting of Lady Colin Campbell, Dr. Bird, and Mr. Grunebaum.

Mr. Vallance suggested that the bankrupt's non-appearance should be recorded.

The Official Receiver said he would make a note of it.

THE ARMY AND NAVY INQUIRY.

GENERAL BRACKENBURY, the head of the Intelligence Department of the British army, was examined the other day before the Army and Navy Estimates Committee in reference to his department. He explained its constitution and duties, and described the corresponding department in the German army, which consisted of a staff of sixty-one officers, under Marshal von Moltke. This staff, he said, was admitted by all the German authorities to be the cause of the efficiency of the Germany army. It had nothing to do with administrative organization of details, and was simply charged with the duties of thought and preparation; whereas, with the exception of this small Intelligence Department in the British army, every official in the War Office has the whole of his time taken up in executive and administrative details. The British War Office cost £255,50?; the German War Ministry £160,000; the former had 603 officials of all ranks, the latter 503. The German Intelligence Department cost £19,803, without salaries of clerks, and the Survey Department £6,343; whereas the British Intelligence Department cost £13,000, including salaries of clerks. The staff in Germany has to superintend the mobilization of 1 1-3 millions of men, and in this country 612,000, including militia, yeomanry, and volunteers. For our £14,900,000 we could only mobilize two army corps, but for £19,300,000 the German staff could mobilize nineteen army corps; but the latter sum did not include fortifications, big guns, etc., which were paid out of the war idemnity. He said that 6½ millions sterling would be added to the German Budget if the German private soldier was paid at the same rate as the English; £1,299,913 if they received deferred pay, as the English soldier did; £373,349 if the horses were foraged on the same scale as the English horses, etc. The helmets and clothing are all made to last several years longer in Germany than in England, and moreover in the German army the tailors and shoemakers had to make the army clothing and get no extra pay for their work.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF FATHER M'GLYNN.

THE Archbishop of New York, Dr. Corrigan, has published a decree of major excommunication against Father M'Glynn and has declared to the clergy and laity under his charge that Dr. M'Glynn, is excommunicated, with all the penalties attached to this censure by the canons of the Church.

Father M'Glynn, addressing a meeting of 2,000 persons at New York on Sunday, July 10, expressed defiance of Church authority, and described the excommunication pronounced against him as his liberation. The New York correspondent of the *Standard* gives the following particulars:—

Long before the time for opening the meeting it become necessary to close the door of the Academy of Music against thousands of persons, who accordingly overflowed into the streets and the adjoining hall, where Mr. Henry George spoke. Within the Academy when Mr. M'Glynn appeared, the audience applauded with hands and feet and with shouts of welcome for eight minutes. The women made the most noise. Father M'Glynn made a long address, which added nothing to what is already known about his ecclesiastical status and his economic theories. He spoke with much force and indulged in some vulgarity. The Pope's name, though mentioned with respect, was hissed by the whole assembly. Mr. M'Glynn mentioned the Propaganda with a drawling sneer, which evoked laughter and cheers. He mimicked various dignitaries of the Church of Rome, and ridiculed their physical peculiarities, never once failing to carry the audience with him. In a word, to all appearance Father M'Glynn's hold upon his followers is strongest of all now that Rome has exhausted its powers. The event is not merely one of local significance, as Mr. M'Glynn suggested that he might go to Italy to "carry the cross of a new crusade"—namely, "the land for the people"—into the Pope's own territory. It is not unlikely that Father M'Glynn and Mr. George will be elected to the State Legislature, their object being to remove their theories into the region of practical politics.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR AND A FRENCH STEAMER.

THE collision of the British ironclad the Sultan with the Ville de Victoria in the roads of Lisbon is becoming a subject of controversy between the English and French Governments. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

The French have taken for granted that their demand for an indemnity which they sent in to Lord Salisbury would be at least accepted in principle. In putting forward the claim the foreign Minister in Paris rather tried to establish that the failure of the officers and crew of the Sultan to remedy by their activity in trying to save life the damage which the collision brought about aggravated the case against the British Government. While the merchant ships in the vicinity of the Ville de Victoria did everything in their power to save those who were wrecked in the collision, the Sultan did absolutely nothing. The French Government also contend that the accident was due to slovenly workmanship in the English dockyards. The chain which held the Sultan at anchor snapped, and the ironclad fell foul of the French steamer as she was sailing at right angles to the former. Hence the catastrophe. On examination of the link that broke it was found that a flaw was in it, and that there were other flaws arising from defective casting. The Downing Street contention is that the accident was due to *force majeure* and circumstances over which the captain had no control. M. Flourens argues that if candles that are certain to go out are put in a carriage lamp the damage that may result from the absence of lights should be brought home to the owner of the vehicle. It was for him to see that the candles were serviceable.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the deputation to Ceylon of Mr R H E Thompson, Depty Conservr of Forests, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, the following promotions are made, from 22nd June 1887, and until further orders:—

Mr J C McDonell, Depy Conservr of the 2nd (officiating 1st) Grade, Punjab, to be Depy Conservr of the 1st Grade, Punjab, to be Depy Conservr of the 1st Grade, substantive *pro tempore*.

Mr R H M Ellis, Depy Conservr of the 2nd Grade, Bengl, to officiate in the 1st Grade of Depy Conservrs.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M Govt, the Gov-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Achille Biscaldi as Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay, during the absence of Mr F Bozzoni.

The Gov-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr A Krock as Actg Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, during the absence of Mr J Steiner.

Lieut F de H Smith, Offg Wing Officer of the 24th Regt (Punjab), Bengl Infty, is appointed to officiate as Squadron Officer in the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, from date of joining.

Mr W J Cunningham, B C S, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed as Under-Secy in the Foreign Dept, from 1st Apl, 1887.

The following promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Dept, from 2nd May 1887, consequent on the grant of furlough to Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Maj. Henry Wylie, C.S.I., Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Mr. A. H. T. Hartindale, M.C.S., Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Capt H L Ramsay, Political Asst of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieut L S Newmarch, Offg Political Asst of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st Class.

Lieut J Ramsay, Offg Political Asst of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd Class.

The following promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Dept from 3rd May 1887, consequent on the grant of furlough to Col E S Reynolds, Offg Political Agent of the 1st Class:

Maj E L Durand, C.B., Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Mr. F. L. Petre, C.S., Political Agent of the 3rd Class, sub *pro tem.*, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Mr. G

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BOOTS AND SHOES, for Ladies and Gents, of best Vienna make, to be SOLD at COST PRICE by order of the owner. Good Monsoon Boots.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

NEW DESIGNS in Beads, Beaded Dress Sets, Ornaments, Laces, Trimmings, Cords, Fringes, Tassels, &c. At SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, East Street, Poona.

LAX, the popular APPETISER and Tobasco Sauce, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!—Three fresh consignments of New Season Spring Crop TEAS from Col. HAWES' GARDEN. Price list in to-day's paper front page double column—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,200, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.—JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION—PRIZES, Rs. 1,000, Particulars of BOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE WATERBURY WATCH. CORRECT TIME for LITTLE MONEY, Rs. 3-3, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 3-8.

CHEAP SWISS WATCHES—Any Watches of the above class sold in Bombay will be procured by the Agent of the Waterbury Watch at 25 per cent. less than the prices advertised.

FURNITURE of all kinds made to order, from English designs, at short notice, by a staff of trained carpenters. Designs made to order. NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

BRACELETS and NECKLETS, 18 ct. and 21 ct. Gold, Indian and English made, of the Latest and very Fancy Patterns. Price Rs. 125 to Rs. 250. At S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

SINGER'S EASY TERMS CASH OR SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

S. WYSE, BAKER, 36, Bellasis Road.—Pure and Wholesome Bread, approved and recommended by Medical Authorities. Apply direct.

FOR SALE, 280 cwt. Bar Iron, 1¼ inches, square, in 17 feet lengths. For particulars, apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Satara.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., of various sizes and capacity. Send for Catalogues and Price-lists.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MRS. H. POWELL, Ladies' Monthly Nurse, having occasion to go to the country frequently, requests that letters for her be addressed to General Post Office.

WANTED a Parsee or a Hindoo CLERK, who has had good experience in Joint Stock Company. Apply to T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras Road, Byculla.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

THE "QUEEN" BONNET!!! "JUBILEE" CAP!! NEW STYLES in HATS and BONNETS, at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S, East Street, Poona, and Apollo Street, Bombay.

TERAI HATS of Soft French Felt, Navy Blue, Tobacco, Black, Slate and Grey, Rs. 8 to 10-8 each. The CASH BAZAAR, LD., Hatters and Hosiers, Bombay and Poona.

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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail, 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF CHARCOAL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Peerkhan Gully, Nagpada, by order of O. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Tarmahomed Sulaman, an insolvent, a small quantity of Charcoal.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 4, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS AND OLD GUNNIES.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at a godown near Prince's Dock, 400 to 500 bags grain sweepings. 5,000 to 7,000 old gunnies. In lots to suit purchasers.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 6th August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

Ex s.s. Peshawar.

3 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, consisting of wooded solid corks, indigo solid fancy worsted, wooded black solid corks, solid thin fancy worsted light check, thin worsted dark check, thin worsted, light grey mix worsted, brown and grey check, black and white check worsted, slate and blue fancy black cork screw, twill coating, light check fancy suiting, mix cork-screw, light scotch suiting, light check worsted, checks and stripes, light check tweed, fancy check, check worsted scotch check, light check, &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Love Lane, Byculla, in the bungalow of Mr. Premchund Roychund, by order of Messrs. Vullee-bhoy Cadurbhoy and Co., and on account of the concerned, the valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, drawing-room, side, writing, dressing and washhand tables, drawing-room, easy, folding, arm and without arm chairs, conversation and sofa couches, richly carved pier tables and teapoys, sideboard, hatstand, dressing glasses, ornamentstand, canterburry, lady's davenport, marble-topped teapoys, brass bedstead, ottoman, chest of drawers, clothes press, wardrobe, book shelves, glass door bookcases, double screens, double light Tucker's argand lamp, table and hanging lamps, Holloway's clock, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., &c. The same comprises dining-table in 3 pieces, drawing-table ornaments, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 4, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Department, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, a quantity of cloth and serge remnants and cuttings, 430 great coats and cloaks, helmets, helmet ornaments, empty cases, 3 sewing machines, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADY.

In pursuance of the decree passed in suit No. 272 of 1884, and dated the 8th day of November, 1886, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 5th August, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground, with a shed thereon situate, lying and being at Kandawady, in Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, formerly Bhooleshwar, and containing by admeasurement 20 square yards, and bounded as follows: On the north partly by the Vithoba Rukhmai Templo, and the grounds and the wall appertaining thereto and partly by a house belonging to Gopikabai, on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the south by a passage belonging to the estate of the late Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, and on the west by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at whose office a plan of the property to be offered for sale can be seen.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong-built buggy, in good order.
1 second-hand strong mail-phaeton, in good order.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 36, Staff Quarters, G. I. P. R., Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved P. P. household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures, oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. Bowman, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Aug. 4, 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

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SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

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SPECIAL INFORMATION!!

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OF THE SEASON!!

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LADIES are earnestly solicited not to lose this opportunity of paying a visit to "SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN" where will be seen striking evidences of GOOD TASTE and CHOICE, combined with most moderate prices.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 3.

BUSINESS having been suspended for the Cocoanut holiday, we have merely in the shape of commercial intelligence to notice the Home telegrams.

Reuter's financial message reports Money in London ½ per cent. dearer at 1⅝ for 2 months and 2⅝ on 6 months' Bills. The Stock Exchange quotations, however, remain unchanged. Consols at 101⅝ and 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Paper at 102½. Freneh Rentes in Paris are quoted at 107 ex. Coupon.

In the Produce markets, Seeds and Wheat are said to be unchanged. Coffee in London is called firm at 94s. 6d. per cwt. for Mid-Plantation, but Fair Rio in New York has declined ½ cent.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady with sales estimated at 10,000 bales, comprising 1,200 Surats. Spot prices all remain unchanged, but Americans to arrive are quoted 1-64d. higher in the near, and 1-32d. per lb. in the more distant positions. In London prices of Bengals are reduced 1-16d. all round, and from Havre Good Broach comes 2 francs lower per 50 kilos. New York reports ready Cotton still at 10 cents, but futures are back to 9·19 cents for December, a decline of 12 points.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT PAPER ENFACED FOR LONDON BETWEEN THE 19TH AND 26TH JULY 1887.

Balance against London, as per last Statement		19,33,90,540
Add amount enfaced at Calcutta 4 per cent.	Rs. 3,500	
Add amount enfaced at Calcutta 4½ per cent	„ 3,36,000	
		3,39,500
		19,37,30,040
Add amount enfaced at Bombay and Madras ..		....
		19,37,30,040
„ of Stock transferred to London ...		....
		19,37,30,04
Deduct amount written off in the London Registers		1,98,700
Total Enfaced		Rs. 19,35,31,340

These figures exclude Rs. 3,21,79,900 Coupon paper, and Rs. 35,000 of the old 5½ per cent. Loan under discharge. Total Rs. 3,22,14,900.

We extract the following from the *Manchester Guardian* of 15th July:—

Some months ago we announced that serious attempts were being made to spin medium counts of cotton yarn in Bombay, where at present only the low numbers are being produced. Since then nothing definite has been heard of the fresh departure. But we publish today a communication, which explains the absence of further information, showing that there has been delay—and only delay—in beginning the new enterprise. English spinners of medium and fine counts who know how well they are served by their climate, by the industry of their workpeople and by their own wakefulness and energy may not be greatly alarmed by the movement which is being initiated at Bombay. They will, however, not fail to take note of it, and we are much mistaken if it will not lead to renewed inquiry into the special disadvantage which the altered standard of value in this country has imposed upon English spinners and manufacturers in competition with the spinning and weaving companies of Bombay. Undoubtedly the rise in the purchasing power of gold has put a special burden upon the English producer, who has to meet his Bombay competitor in the markets of the East. Allowing for the difference of exchange the cost of the raw material may be regarded as practically the same for both the expense of carriage being of course an indispensable item. In all other respects, however, the English spinner has received no appreciable compensation for the greater outlay involved in the enhanced purchasing power of gold. Wages and fixed expenses have not suffered any serious diminution except from such improvements as have been available for his Bombay competitor. Meanwhile owing to the fall in exchange his product will not bring home from the East as much money as it used to do, whilst the Bombay spinner suffers no loss in this respect whether in India, in China or in any other silver standard country. It has been said that English producers are acting an unworthy part in desiring to deprive the Indian mills of this incidental and "natural" advantage. The whole question turns upon the point whether or not the advantage is natural and irremediable. Clearly it is neither the one nor the other, because it is the result of monetary legislation—not indeed in this country, and yet it is legislation in which we have a deep concern, and which we have it in our power to remedy.

Our contemporary being a strong advocate of bi-metallism puts everything down to the advantage enjoyed by India in having a silver standard, totally overlooking the real "pull" the Bombay spinner has over his English competitor in having the Cotton from which low counts of yarn are chiefly spun grown at his door. Now that reasonable freights prevail between Bombay and China, the Bombay mills have an advantage over Lancashire of not less than 7½, and probably nearer 10 per cent. in spinning and laying their twist down in Hongkong, outside of Exchange altogether.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

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„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

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Sole Agents in India for the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

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THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes. May be had from

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PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BEAN—July 29, at Madras, the wife of Captain Maurice Bean, I M, of a daughter.
BELL—July 27, at Hazaribagh, Ajmere, the wife of J Bell, Esq., Locomotive Department, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, of a son.
BOLTON—July 26, at Mozufferpore, the wife of A D Bolton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
DURAND—July 27, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major Durand, C B, R S C, of a daughter.
STONEY—July 27, at the "Acacias," Simla, the wife of Major G Ormonde Stoney, "The King's Own Scottish Borderers," of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACKINTOSH—MILNER—July 30, at St. Thomas, Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Lafont, William Mackintosh, to Emily Marion, eldest daughter of A J Milner, Esq, Bengal Pilot Service.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1887.

THE Anti-Opium Society lately held their annual meeting in London. Recent events have changed the conditions of the battle in which they are engaged. It is no longer a part of their case that the British Government, for the sake of the revenues of India, are forcing upon the Chinese Government and the Chinese people a traffic against which their souls revolt. The Chinese want opium, and they import it, not because it is presented to them at the point of the sword, but simply and solely because they want it. England, it must be confessed, has something on her conscience in the matter. But it is not the precise sin which the good folks of Exeter Hall charge her with—the sin of corrupting an innocent nation by forcing upon them a demoralizing traffic after which their hearts yearn not. Our sin is that we went to war in order that we might vindicate our right to supply the Chinese with an article which, if they had been left to themselves, they would in time have asked us for in a regular, business-like way. Lord Palmerston would have found at once a surprise and a condemnation in, for instance, an advance sheet of the supplementary Convention of July 1885, by which the Chinese Government agreed that henceforth opium should be admitted at an import duty of thirty taels the chest, with a commuted excise duty—the *li-kin*—of eighty taels. This shows that something less than a blockading of the Treaty ports might have sufficed to remove the embargo which the Chinese tried to place upon opium in 1859. Now the Anti-Opium Society recognized a year ago that the Chinese were now at all events able to deal with this matter with free hands. The Chinese Government themselves have admitted that in negotiating this agreement with Lord Granville they acted as an independent power. It no longer lies therefore with benevolent agitators to rely upon the old arguments, based upon the assumption that China had been coerced and was still being coerced into the reception of a drug which she did not want. The agreement, consequently, has left the Anti-Opium Society very little to agitate for. It has "knocked the bottom out" of their enterprise, to borrow Lord Randolph Churchill's elegant expression, and a year ago it might have been supposed that they would have bowed to the fact that their occupation was gone. But organizations of this nature can sometimes live longer than the cause for which they have been brought into existence, and the Anti-Opium Society, rather than disappear, has elected to carry on the humbler work of a teetotal organization, no longer aiming at convincing the Government of the errors of their ways in this matter, but contenting itself with the humbler task of converting the Chinese from the errors of their opium-eating, opium-smoking ways. Accordingly it is proposed to send out an agent to China—a sort of teetotal Tadpole—who will organize the forces of abstinence amongst the three hundred millions of the people of China. The Christian missionaries, of whom there are about five hundred in various part of the country, are to be counted upon as anti-opiumists *ex-officio*, and it is proposed to set these good people to work, and by dint of much speaking by the way, of hand-bills, tracts, and even with the help of the Chinese newspapers, to overthrow the idol.

All this will be legitimate, straightforward warfare. It may seem too hopeful—too regardless of the strength of habit and of the indifference of an Oriental people to the maxims of a social morality which is sought to be imposed upon them by Western agents. But it seems a much better plan of campaign than that which has been followed by the Society hitherto, and which by implication it obviously and completely condemns. For, it being granted that, at all events since the Convention of the 18th July 1885 came into operation on the 1st of January 1886, the Chinese are free agents in this matter, the attempt to drive out the opium trade by persuading the opium consumers that they had better leave opium alone is a recognition of the truth—which has been plain enough for the rest to all reasonable observers—that the real supporters of the opium traffic in China were not the grasping Government of India, but the people whom they were supposed to be endeavouring to corrupt. The Anti-Opium Society will not admit this in so many words; but they went very near it when they lamented, in their report last year, that the Chinese Government had, for the sake of revenue, forsaken the high moral ground which it formerly occupied, and that there had been an enormous increase in the production of native-grown opium. The Philistines, then, were not so far wrong, after all, when they contended that this matter should be looked at from the point of view of fact and good sense, as well as from a point of view which came rather more in favour than it deserved to be only because it was represented to be the point of view of morality. When the same Philistines contended that Chinese officials objected to the opium traffic, not so much because they saw any inherent wickedness in it as because many of them had a pecuniary interest in the cultivation of the poppy at home, they had arrived only a few years in advance at a position which the Society itself, much against its will we doubt not, has more recently had to reach. We were not all of us obliged to ignore the accounts which travellers had brought of districts in which for mile upon mile no other cultivation than that of the poppy was to be seen. It was rather hard, however, that those who pointed to this fact, and drew from it the obviously fair inference that the Chinese object to Indian opium on much the same grounds as those on which the English farmer fifty years ago would have objected to Indian wheat, were censured as wanting in morality and principle, and that texts of Scripture were hurled at them to convince them of their wickedness. Yet even now the dexterity of the Chinese officials seems to impose upon the Anti-Opium Society. We are told that the Chinese Government have resolved to put an end to opium consumption altogether, and that in order to do this they will permit poppy cultivation on a scale large enough to drive out the India drug, and then, having done this, they will prohibit the cultivation altogether. They believe in the sincerity of this programme in Exeter Hall, where apparently no one doubts that the Chinese still burn down a large village when they want to roast a small pig.

The Chinese Government, however, have not to rely altogether upon the competition of the native grown poppy for hindering the trade in Indian opium. The operation of the recent Convention is justifying the fears of those who, a year ago, foretold that it would not work well. The *li-kin* at eighty taels per chest is just twice the maximum rate which Sir Thomas Wade proposed to the Chinese Government in 1879, itself a liberal rate, because there is reason to believe that the average rate of these internal duties did not exceed thirty-two and a half taels. The Marquis Tseng might well acknowledge the freedom with which the English Foreign Office had permitted the Chinese Government to act in negotiating the treaty, and it almost seems as though this Convention would have to be added to the already considerable list of Lord Granville's failures. However that may be, there is reason to fear that the arrangement will prejudicially affect our revenue from opium, a contingency which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, despite his platonic expression of sympathy with the Society, has told the Committee is a matter of importance to India. The Committee, nevertheless, seem to have a soul above the financial necessities of India. In a year in which the Government have had to suspend the Famine Insurance fund these very practical gentlemen tell us that it is impossible to admit the validity of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's plea for the Indian Exchequer. They regard the trade as "wholly immoral," and so they save themselves the trouble of asking if there would be no immorality in substituting new burdens upon the necessaries of life in India for a charge upon one of the luxuries of the people of China for which the latter are willing enough to pay. It is quite at the choice of an irresponsible committee in London whether they shall take into account the financial necessities of India when they propose that nearly six millions of its net revenue shall be put in jeopardy. But we in India have not so great a freedom. It is difficult enough to raise a million of additional taxation, and when we are urged to part with six millions, let us not forget that in replacing them we should not merely be substituting one method of taxing the people of India for another. We should be transferring to the shoulders of the Indian ryot a charge which is to-day borne by the Chinese. And that is not an enterprise upon which we could set out with a light heart.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN has been elected for the Bridgetown Division of Glasgow by a majority six hundred greater than that with which the Gladstonian Liberal won his seat at the General Election. Mr. Evelyn Ashley's attack upon the constituency was regarded as a forlorn hope, though he was not by any means a weak candidate, and the Ministry will perhaps be content with his having polled as many as 3,253 votes against so formidable a competitor as Sir George Trevelyan. For that clever if uncertain politician has undoubtedly gained in influence in his party since his brief sojourn in the ranks of the enemy. The Prodigal Son has been warmly welcomed, and more has been made of him for his repentance than would have been made of him if he had clung as tenaciously to his old leader as about two hundred other members of Parliament have done. His election for Glasgow makes amends for a rejection in the Border Burgh which he and his old constituents must now concur in regarding as superfluous. It remains to be seen how many who "verted" with him last year will find in his example, and in the later declarations of Mr. Gladstone a reason for reverting to the *status quo ante*. About the real significance of the election, and of the reconciliations which it ratifies, there can be no doubt. It contradicts, as every recent election has contradicted, the confident assertions of Ministers and their auxiliaries that their cause is making way in the constituencies. And it raises the question, "What has been the result of Mr. Chamberlain's campaign in Scotland?"

THE latest bulletin of Sir Maxwell Melvill's state is that there is a slight improvement which gives ground for hope, his strength is sustained, and some of the symptoms are more favourable.

THE Governor-General in Council has recognised the appointment of Mr. Achille Biscaldi as acting Consul for Italy at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. Bozzoni. His Excellency has also recognised the appointment of Mr. A. Kreck as acting Consul for the Netherlands during the absence of Mr. J. Steiner, and of Mr. Henry Moet as in temporary charge of the French Consulate.

MR. A. W. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, visited the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals yesterday morning. Mr. K. M. Shroff, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, showed him all over the place. The Magistrate expressed himself as being highly pleased with the arrangements made for keeping sick animals and with the cleanliness of the hospital wards and surrounding grounds.

MR. H. F. CLOGSTOUN, C.S., Accountant-General of Madras, has been appointed to act as Controller-General of Bengal, and left Madras last evening. Mr. W. Donald is to act as Accountant-General of Madras during Mr. Clogstoun's absence.

THERE have been tremendous floods, a Rangoon correspondent telegraphs, at Sandoway, over 35 inches of rain having fallen in five days. The jail was submerged to within six inches of the prisoners' beds, and they were removed to the lock-up. The waters have since subsided.

THE illness from which Sir Alfred Lyall has been suffering was a carbuncle on the leg, the pain and exhaustion from which were so great that at one time it was thought he would have to take leave to England; but this has fortunately now been averted.

THE net receipts from Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first three months of the current financial year, have amounted to Rs. 31,84,000, as compared with Rs. 30,44,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE man Hugh Jardine, who was charged with having made three desperate attempts to shoot his wife with a revolver on the Delhi railway platform on the 19th of May last, is to stand his trial in the Punjab Chief Court on the 4th instant. Before his commitment, the accused put in a written statement in which he endeavoured to show that his wife's infidelity during the one year of their married life drove him to attempt her life. The contents of the statement are said to be too revolting for publication.

IT appears from the report of the operations of the Survey of India for last year that the native explorers M. H. and R. N. have again done good work in exploring trade routes. Their route surveys have added largely to the geographical knowledge of Nepaul and Tibet, and of Western and Eastern Bhutan, besides affording valuable information regarding the trade routes of Tibet. Explorer R. N. also made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain accurate information on the long-disputed question as to whether the Brahmaputra or the Irrawaddy is the recipient of the waters of the Sanpo.

THERE are three Under-Secretaries to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, attached respectively to the General, the Railway, and the Civil Works Branches. The Under-Secretary in the General Branch is not necessarily an engineer, and there are special reasons in connection with the work done by him which make a tenure of office of some length desirable. This is not the case with the other two Under-Secretaries, who must have technical knowledge, which renders it desirable in the interests of the officers themselves and of the Public Service that the tenure of their appointments should be limited. The Government of India have therefore decided that the tenure of the appointment of Under-Secretaries in the Railway and Civil Works Branches should be limited to four years continuous service, whether permanent or officiating.

SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT will leave Ootacamund on or about the 7th November next on a tour of inspection. His Excellency will first visit Bellary, thence proceed to Belgaum, and afterwards to Poona. After visiting a few other stations on his return from Poona, Sir Charles will proceed to Secunderabad, remaining there for about three weeks, returning to Ootacamund about the third week in December His Excellency will be accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Military Secretary, the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General.

THE Educational Conference which sat at Lahore in the early part of this year has drawn up a code which contains some remarkable provisions. Headmasters are informed that they must not borrow money from their subordinates nor lend money to them. Nor must masters borrow money from their pupils or have any pecuniary dealings with them. A boy presenting himself in such a condition as to be unfit for admission shall be excluded from the school for that sitting, and "treated as absent without leave." A simple way of obtaining a holiday is thus given to those boys who, as not uncommonly happens, are both lazy and dirty. Cleanliness of person and clothing is to be enforced amongst boys of every school. A rule of this sort, remarks an up-country paper, obviously requires in India a rider specifying the minimum amount of clothing which shall be deemed necessary. A time-table showing the routine of study is to be hung up in every class-room. The financial frailties of head-masters are again hinted at by the rule that they shall not keep public money in their hands except when this is unavoidable, and that they must keep an account of the cricket fund, the garden fund, and the boarding house fees, if deposited with them. The question of punishments is dealt with in an elaborate manner, and on liberal principles. Corporal punishment is to be inflicted only by the head-master; but the Conference, in order to lighten his work, would confine this particular form of punishment to "cases of gross misconduct." Subordinate masters, in compensation for the restriction thus imposed upon them, are given a choice of various kinds of secondary punishments. They may "impose tasks, they may detain" after school hours, and they may "make boys stand in the class-room." Detention, however, is not to be practised in the hot weather.

HAVING settled with one Civilian, the *Patrika* is wrestling with another. This time it is not a money transaction, but the working of the oracle in the Postal Department. The fact are briefly these:—

Before the Public Service Commission on the 30th of March, Baboo Motilal Ghose, the brother of the editor of the *Patrika*, gave evidence about the favoritism shown in the Postal Department, and showed that the natives were not fairly treated. On the 17th of April, Mr. Kisch, Postmaster-General of Bengal, wrote a demi-official letter to the Postmaster-General of Bombay, in which he expressed himself perhaps a little more freely than facts would warrant about Motilal. A copy of this letter in a feigned hand and anonymous, bearing the Bombay post-mark, reached the *Patrika*, and that paper has published it with comments which it is easy to understand are not agreeable to the writer of the letter. Nor is it difficult to conceive that Mr. Kisch has been anxious to discover the copyist in order no doubt to give him that Irish promotion which is in store for such delinquents. Having made inquiries he is supposed to have spotted two offenders, and it is said has promoted them to penal settlement as is not unknown to be a practice in the service.

Commenting on the story, it is told in the columns of its native contemporary, as the *Indian Daily News* suggest, that Mr. Kisch has transported the wrong men, and adds:—"These revelations are not to the credit of the service, and adds force to the cry for its reform, and in that sense it is perhaps not altogether matter for regret that they should be made. The pity is that

TELEGRAMS.

THE CAMBAY CASE.

ACQUITTAL AND RESIGNATION OF MR. WILSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDTNT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Mr. Wilson's appeal to the Secretary of State from the finding of the Bombay Government in the Cambay Case has been successful.

The Secretary of State does not share the views of the Bombay Government regarding Mr. Wilson's guiltiness, and has acquitted him. Mr. Wilson has resigned the service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BOULANGER-FERRY CHALLENGE.

PARIS, AUG. 2.

General Boulanger's seconds insist that shots shall be exchanged until one or the other falls, but M. Ferry's seconds will only consent to the exchange of a single shot at twenty-five paces.

General Boulanger's seconds have therefore withdrawn, and it is now very doubtful whether the duel will take place at all.

ELECTION OF SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

Sir G. O. Trevelyan has been elected for Glasgow (Bridgeton Division) by a majority of 1,401 votes over his opponent, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley.

The figures polled were :—

For Sir George Trevelyan	4,654
For Hon. Evelyn Ashley	3,253
Majority in favor of Sir G. O. Trevelyan.	1,401

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 2.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Assam, with the English mails of 22nd July, left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. this afternoon.

The same Company's steamer Sutlej left for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta at 5 o'clock the same evening.

AUG. 3.

The same Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind, with the Homeward mails of the 26th ult., arrived here at 10 p.m. yesterday.

THE VICEROY'S COLD WEATHER TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 3.

The Viceroy's cold weather tour will include visits to Quetta and Karachi. From Karachi his Excellency will proceed to Kattywar by steamer.

THE REVOLT IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 3.

General Ghulam Haidar and Sikandar Khan, with their own troops and the loyal Herat Contingent, are reported to be now all in Kelat-i-Ghilzai.

The Andari mutineers from Herat having left the Nizam District, dispersed and joined the Tarakis and the other rebel tribes near Nawai-taraki.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 3.

Gholam Hyder and Sikander Khan have defeated the Andari mutineers, the Tarakis and other rebels at Suri with heavy loss.

GENERAL LOCKHART'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG 3.

General Lockhart proceeds home in the P. and O. steamer Coromandel to-morrow. His health has considerably improved since he left Burma; but he still needs complete rest to recover from the effects of the fever. The General received a most kind and cordial telegram from the Viceroy expressing sympathy.

AN INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT MILAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 3.

An International Railway Conference takes place at Milan next month. Lieutenant-Colonel Luard, R.E., attends on behalf of the Indian Government.

A RUSSIAN VISITOR TO INDIA.

M. Nicholas Notovitch, the *Novoye Veremya's* correspondent, stays ten days at Simla, and then visits the important towns of Upper India, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and returns to Russia *vid* Persia.

THE THREE FRENCH TRAVELLERS.

The three Frenchmen, who travelled to India by way of Central Asia and Pamir, have reached Girgit, where they remain for a few days, afterwards visiting Srinaggar, and possibly Simla.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela left here for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

SUEZ, AUG. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 3.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Orion left here for Bombay this afternoon.

French mail steamer Oxus, from China, arrived.

H. M. S. Wasp, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Sucats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89½
4½ per cent.	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107 ex-opn.
Bar Silver	44 5-16.

THE COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Esplanade, and a part of Back Bay and Mody Bay, were the scene of much excitement and animation on the occasion of the celebration of the Shravani or Narel Purnima festival, commonly known as Cocoanut Day, on which the stormy part of the rainy season is considered to be at an end. The holiday was, however, deprived of much of its usual gaiety by the heavy rains which fell during the day. The date of the festival varies, but it generally occurs in the month of August. Early in the morning of the festival, the Hindus and their families, young and old, dress themselves in holiday attire and pass the day in festivities and friendly greetings. In the afternoon the children and adults deck themselves with ornaments and other outward embellishments; and with the elder members of their families, with cocoanuts and flowers in their hands, take their way towards the sea in Mody Bay or Back Bay. The densest crowds of the native population are seen swarming all over the Esplanade, converging from different parts of the city, where the fair held in honour of the festival forms a scene of much animation and considerable novelty to new arrivals from Europe. The fair is a curious enough sight in its way, many of its attractions being common to an orthodox native fair. The booths erected in long lines along the verge of the Cruickshank Road for the sale of trinkets and sweetmeats, English and native, do a profitable business. Rings of people here and there watch the feats of wrestlers and fencers; or the antics of cunning beggars, particularly of the Wagherie caste; or what is perhaps more welcome to the orthodox Hindu mind, listen to the tales of the prowess of Rama, or the amours of Krishna recited to them by wandering minstrels. Other rings there are, in which the fortune-teller is the prominent figure; nodding and shaking and putting on appearances of being under the inspiration of some unearthly power that enables him to catch glimpses of future events. Merry-go-rounds, with their wooden elephants, tigers, leopards, horses, &c., groan and creak, and are patronised by the young, as well as the old. The crowds keep pouring in from different directions, and all seem to thoroughly enjoy the pleasures of the hour. It appears to be a dogma of the Hindu creed that the deity presiding over the sea should on this day be propitiated with offerings of cocoanuts and flowers; or else woe to those or their belongings who trust themselves, or their goods and merchandise, to its mercy during the rest of the year. Arrived at the sea-shore, the pious Hindu, assisted by one of the Brahmin priests he finds ready there, throws his contribution of cocoanuts and flowers into the water after much ceremony. The Brahmin then daubs his finger in a dish that looks like a rougeplate, and makes a *poonjah* mark with the paint on his desciple's forehead. The latter then takes his way homeward, or mixes with the throng about the fair. Throughout the day extra tram-cars, overloaded with five passengers on a bench, brought in a marked increase over the ordinary receipts of the Bombay Tramway Company. The police have had a busy time of it in keeping the thoroughfares and passages clear, and deserve a word of praise.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Clive leaves Calcutta for Rangoon *via* Madras on the 9th instant.

SURGEON R. C. GORDON DILL has arrived in Calcutta for duty at the Station Hospital.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES GOUGH, commanding the Oudh Division, has been granted leave to England from the 15th of August.

IT is intended to hold an Afghan dinner at Simla on September 1st, all officers, civil and military, who served in the campaigns of 1878-80 being invited to subscribe. Sir Frederick Roberts will preside.

COLONEL MORTON, Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Head-quarters, takes command of the Simla Volunteers, who will thus have the benefit of an experienced officer at their head for the rest of the season.

THE question of camp followers in the field has been under the serious consideration of the military authorities lately, with a view to the reduction of their number on service. Experiments may be carried out next cold weather with a reduced establishment in small camps, under conditions similar to those which would obtain on a campaign—minus of course the fighting.

BHOWNUGGUR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

RETURN of rainfall as registered up to 6 a.m. on 1st August 1887:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Ghadechi	18 33	Chuda	16 35
Songad	15 70	Chital	17 3
Dhola	20 54	Jetpur	18 35

ON return from leave, Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I., will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, *vice* Mr. E. O'Brien, as originally arranged. Mr. L. W. Dance's appointment to officiate for Mr. O'Brien has been cancelled.

BRITISH CONSULS are far behind their brethren of the United States in the matter of poetical composition. This is how Mr L. J. DuPre, the States Consul at San Salvador, describes (in his recent report) the effects of the consumption of coca, a growth of the South American forests :—

In doses of fifteen to sixty grains, coca produces delightful intoxication. A sensation of lightness first supervenes; the air inhaled is zephyrs from angels' wings; there are wild imaginings, and fantastic hallucinations, and gorgeous visions, and then complete insensibility. It is intoxicating without drowsiness, without congestion of the brain, involving a sense of perfect rest. The law of gravitation is suspended and the *conquero* drifts bodily among the stars.

Very fine indeed; but much better is Mr. Du Pre's account of the strength-giving properties of coca. He says it enables the natives to "sustain burdens of 150 lb or 200 lb. on their backs," and with these burdens to "traverse plains and mountains with greater celerity than the mule I bestride, which travels through the livelong day six miles an hour."

PRANZINI, the murderer of Marie Regnaults seems to have possessed all the qualifications necessary for success in life except a moderate share of common honesty. His linguistic attainments are almost Mezzofantian in their range. He speaks English, French, Turkish, Italian, Greek, Arabic and Hindustanee. He was enterprising and energetic, ready to grasp at every opportunity of making his way in the world. He accompanied Skobeleff as interpreter in his Turkish campaign in 1878; and the year after he organized a caravan with which he travelled through Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and Burma, clearing some £1,200 by the venture. He served with the English expedition in the Soudan, and got an excellent character from his chiefs, not only for energy, but even for honesty. He seems to have possessed his share of ornamental accomplishments also. Thus, we find him declaring that the nearest approach to familiarity on which he ever ventured in the course of his few and innocent visits to Marie Regnault was that he one day played the waltz "Excelsior" for her on the pianoforte.

THE account which appeared recently of Mr Sanderson's great capture of 136 elephants last February, has penetrated Russia, and is reproduced by the *Journal de St. Petersburgh*. Curiously enough the incident is given as having occurred at Dakka, and Dakka is stated to be a town in Ceylon. This is a remarkable exhibition of geographical knowledge, or thewant of it. One expected better things from the Russians, who are supposed to take a special interest in all things pertaining to India After such an effort of geographical localization, the journal may be forgiven for incidentally informing its readers that Ceylon is under the administration of the Government of India.

AFTERNOON CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

THE afternoon concert in aid of the Town Hall Organ Fund took place on Tuesday, and it was so successful that the hope has been very generally expressed that it was only the first of a series of similar entertainments. It was to the good offices of Mr. Mant that the audience was mainly indebted for the opportunity afforded them of passing a pleasant hour, while at the same time having the satisfaction of knowing that they were helping a useful object. The rain no doubt deterred many from being present who would have been glad to attend. Notwithstanding the wet, however, there was a fairly large audience, and the proceeds will no doubt be of considerable assistance to the Organ Fund. It is not creditable to the Government or the Municipality that a magnificent instrument like the Town Hall organ, the gift of a munificent and public-spirited citizen, should be made dependent on eleemosynary aid of this character. The story of the repudiation of the responsibility of keeping the organ in a proper state of repair both by Government and Municipality, is so well known, that there is no necessity to advert to it further here. Though the high standard of excellence which has been reached at some of the evening concerts in the Town Hall was perhaps not attained, a high musical tone was preserved throughout Tuesday's concert, which seldom degenerated into the commonplace. The concert was noteworthy, among other things, for bringing to light a large amount of latent talent whose existence had not hitherto been generally known. Three of the performers made their *debut* on the occasion, namely, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Charles Nixon, and Captain Stacpole. Mrs. Dixon is not altogether a stranger to Bombay audiences, as she is known to be endowed with considerable histrionic ability, and has taken a prominent part in local amateur theatricals, but this we believe was her first appearance in the character of a vocalist. The admirable rendering she gave of Behrend's song "Surely" showed that she could shine with equal lustre in the concert hall as on the stage. This was also Mrs. Chas. Nixon's first acquaintance with a Town Hall audience. Her contribution to the afternoon's entertainment was Cowen's "Lingering Thoughts," which she sang in a very pleasing manner. The efforts of both these ladies were much appreciated by the audience, who paid them each the compliment of a re-demand, with which however they did not comply. The largo movement from Handel on the violoncello by Captain Stacpole, Mr. Leslie and Mr. Mant taking the piano and harmonium parts respectively, was one of the most successful items on the programme, but Farmer's sonatina in G was uninteresting. Mr. Dixon was in excellent voice, and he has never sung anything better than Stephen Adams' narrative song, "Shipwrecked," which he gave with great feeling and pathos. He also rendered "Sullivan's song, "The Chorister," in a very successful manner. Two part-songs, namely, Smart's "Spring Song" and Mendelssohn's "Morning Prayer," were performed by a small choir of mixed voices under the conductorship of Mr. Nixon. No fault could be found with their singing, and the careful manner in which they attended to the colouring in Mendelssohn's anthem-like composition, increasing and decreasing the volume of sound according to the sentiments of the music and the character of the words, indicated good training. The only time that the organ was heard was in the accompaniment to the part song. The audience would have been glad if Mr. Mant's modesty had permitted him to enrich the programme with an organ solo. The deficiency will perhaps be supplied at the next concert.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION IN MELBOURNE.

THE Government of Victoria propose to celebrate the centenary of the founding of New South Wales, the first Australian Colony, by means of an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, agricultural and industrial processes and products, to be held at Melbourne next year. Victoria, though the youngest, is the most progressive of all the Australian colonies, and in material wealth and prosperity has far out-distanced her stepmother, New South Wales; and thanks to the energy and enterprise of her inhabitants, Melbourne may justly lay claim to be the Metropolis of Australisia. In a prospectus of the proposed Centennial Exhibition, published in the *Gazette of India*, it is pointed out that during the year 1885, Australisia, with a population of 3,500,000, imported from Great Britain goods to the amount of £32,000,000. The United States, France and Germany, whose combined populations number 133,000,000, imported during the same period, from Great Britain to the amount of £53,000,000. Calculated at per head of the population, Australasia therefore imported nearly twenty-three times as much as the above-named countries combined; and this in addition to a large and increasing trade with other countries. The mileage length of railway opened for traffic in the Australian colonies amounts to 7,700 miles, and when the lines further authorised and now in course of construction are completed, they will reach a total length of 10,000 miles.

Already the capital cities of South Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria are connected by railway, the distance from Adelaide to Sydney, *via* Melbourne, being 1,100 miles. Between Sydney and Brisbane, the capital city of Queensland, a further distance of 710 miles, there remain only about 100 miles of railway to be constructed to connect the capitals of the four principal colonies, and as the construction of this portion is now being rapidly proceeded with, there will soon be uninterrupted communication between Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, a distance of 1,800 miles.

The Executive Commission of the Exhibition which is a large and representative body, is presided over by his Honour George Higinbotham, Chief Justice of Victoria, with Sir James MacBain, President of the Legislative Council; Mr. Peter Lalor, M.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; Sir W. J. Clarke, and Colonel the Hon. F. T. Sargood, President of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, as Vice-President. In view of the remarkable growth of Australasia in all all things relating to population, production, and general distribution, the Commissioners invite all Governments desirous of extending their commercial relations to exhibit a full and complete representation of their raw products, skilled industries and arts. As the Exhibition will open on August 1, the Governments intending to take part in it are requested to forward an intimation to that effect not later than the 31st inst.

THE French Chamber has adopted a Bill for the creation of thirteen additional regiments of cavalry.

MR. CARNEGIE, who lately gave £50,000 towards the establishment of a free public library in Edinburgh, has been presented with the freedom of that city.

THERE has been a notable outbreak of Lynch law in California. A Chinaman named Hong-di was convicted of murder and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Instantly, in the crowded court, a hundred pistols were drawn and the cry of "Lynch him!" was raised. The judge was equal to the occasion. He expressed his sympathy with the crowd, but "hoped no blood would be shed in court." This calmed the people and restored their sense of what was due to the law. The judge was quite right; they had forgotten that they were in the hall of justice; and so apparently they went away. But at midnight they broke into the gaol, carried off the Chinaman, and hanged him over a bridge-parapet. The sheriff then took the body back to gaol, and everybody was satisfied. No blood had been shed in court, the man had been hanged, and the sheriff still had his prisoner.

VIENNA has long been notoriously one of the dearest cities in Europe to live in; and the milliners of the Donaustadt have made up their minds that they, at least, will do nothing likely to make it cheaper. The cheap Manila hats that are to be bought in London shops for a few pence are very popular just now among the Viennese ladies—largely, no doubt, because they require but little trimming, and are indeed most "killing" when most modestly adorned. Naturally, the milliners are annoyed at this singular preference for the cheap and becoming; and they have had a meeting to consider what ought to be done. It was decided to try to bring the "penny hats" into contempt; and a day or two later a large number of scavengers and crossing sweepers made their appearance wearing the detested Manilas. Vienna has had a good laugh at the cleverness of the milliners; but whether their strategy will have the desired effect remains to be seen.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH SIND AND BELOOCHISTAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Three years ago, in a letter which you did me the favour of publishing in the *Bombay Gazette*, I pointed out what, from my knowledge of the country around Mount Abu, I considered the best route for a new line of railway, to connect Sind and Beloochistan with Bombay. Since there is now a more general movement in favour of railway extension between Bombay and Kurrachee, and Bombay and Northern India, as well as of feeder lines for existing systems, I am desirous of again drawing attention through your columns to the route which I would propose for the connection of Sind with Bombay.

Starting from some point near the Abu Road station, say Santpur or Chundrawatti, the former place being two miles, and the latter about five miles below the Abu Road station, the line would cross the Banas river at a point where its bed is narrow and rocky, and its banks high and rocky, and therefore where it could easily be bridged; and thence pass through the beautiful valleys of Mungtulla and Girwar, to the south and south-west of Mount Abu, emerging between Mount Abu and the adjacent hills, which lie in the direc- of Deesa, and may be seen from "Sunset Point," on Mount Abu, it would then cross a well-wooded and well-watered tract, towards the village of Reodur, where there was formerly a dak bungalow, on the old track from Abu to Deesa, and continue its course along the base of an extensive range of hills, not often shown on maps, towards Balmeer, or towards Pachbadra, as might be preferred, the route *vid* Balmeer being the more direct to Sukkur, where it would join the North-Western State Railway, thus connecting Bombay, Guzerat, Rajputana, Central India, &c., with Sibi, Quetta, &c., on one side, and Kurrachee on the other. If this proposal should be carried out, there will be another alternative broad gauge line opened up between Bombay and Northern India, which will be of vast importance in the event of its being necessary to send large bodies of troops and supplies towards the North-West frontier.

The B. B. and C. I. R. Company may find it to their interest to widen the line from Sabarmatti to Abu Road, and to carry their broad gauge line on to Sukkur, via Balmeer, in which case the Jodhpore Railway may be expected before long to form a junction with the new line at Balmeer, as the distance from Pachbadra to Balmeer does not differ much from that between Luni station and Pachbadra, and the State officials of Jodhpore, under the wise and energetic administration of Col. Powlett, are now fully alive to the advantages of railway communication within their territory. I believe the route I have indicated is a sort of *terra incognita* to the Railway authorities; and that it only needs to be reconnoitered by a competent Railway officer in order that its natural advantages may become known and appreciated. That part of it which lies in Serohi territory, and some distance beyond, towards Balmeer, is rich in limestone, lime-kunker, firewood, good stone for building purposes, and has an abundance of good water, both as running streams from the hills, and at small depths below the surface, in wells, while the route lately surveyed from Ajmir, through Bikanir to Bahawulpur, passes through a bleak desert where water is very scarce, intensely brackish, and at much greater depths—in many places two or three hundred feet below the surface of the ground—in wells which are long distances apart. The route from Abu Road station, or its vicinity, would, moreover, pass by some marble quarries in Serohi State, to the west of Mount Abu, which are now used for lime-burning only; there is a large hill near the village of Basunt, in Serohi, which is chiefly composed of pyrites, containing a large percentage of iron; and there is much more cultivation to be seen in the Serohi portion of the proposed route, than there is to be seen all the way from Ajmir to Rohera, along the existing line. Cultivation would no doubt be further stimulated by the opening of a railway, while a large district now exposed to periodical famines would be thereby rendered comparatively secure in times of scarcity.—Yours, &c.,

Mount Abu, Aug. 1. MOUNTAINEER.

THE VOICES OF THE NIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am in sympathy with the writer of the letter signed "Pertœsus," which appeared in your issue of yesterday's date, as I can affirm I heard the same "howling and bellowing" going on early on the morning of the 30th ultimo. Moreover, I heard the same voices again on the very night the correspondence appeared (that is to say last night), which greatly astonished me and seemed quite out of place. If your correspondent will take the initiative of persuading the revellers to be more quiet, I am ready to join him in any steps he may take to stop their noise, provided he will do it in a pleasant, amiable sort of way.

I hope the "howling and bellowing" did not prevent "Pertœsus" from attending to his duties next day, as it unfortunately did your humble servant,

Aug. 2. A QUIET NEIGHBOUR.

TESTIMONIALS AND ADDRESSES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

As was briefly announced in our telegraphic columns a couple of days ago, the rules issued in May 1885 regarding the receipt of testimonials and addresses by Government servants have been re-issued in this week's *Gazette of India*. The Governor-General in Council invites the renewed attention of Local Governments to the subject with which they deal, and impresses on all concerned the duty of exact obedience to them. The rules do not apply to the head of any Government or Administration. Under these rules officers are forbidden to receive addresses or testimonials, or to attend public meetings or entertainments held in their honour. Similar manifestations in case of retired officers, when following immediately upon their retirement, will be viewed with disfavour. It is not intended to prohibit farewell entertainments given by an officer's personal friends, but such entertainments should be substantially of a private and informal character. Local Governments are authorized to forward to officers who have left their districts or stations public resolutions recorded in their honour. The rules do not prohibit medical officers from receiving pecuniary recognition of their services, but the previous sanction of the Local Government must be obtained by the medical officers before receiving any public complimentary address. Government officers also are not prohibited from sitting for their portrait, bust, or statue, provided these articles are not for presentation to the officer concerned. The participation of Government officers in proposals for founding scholarships or for procuring a portrait, bust, or statue in recognition of services of a Government officer is not forbidden, but solicitation for subscriptions not spontaneously given is disapproved of by the Government of India. The previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained to any relaxation of these rules in particular cases.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts.
Previously registered.	58 90	58 56	55 36	55 17
Aug. 2, Tuesday	0 74	0 88	0 85	0 92
„ 3, Wednesday...	1 23	1 34	1 8	... ...
Total...	60 87	60 78	57 29	56 9
Total corresponding date of last year ...	77 10	82 87	78 68	80 42

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicate to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sole wholesale Parry Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Tabernacle-road, London.

THE RAJA AND THE MEDICO'S WIFE.

A STORY comes to the *Central Indian News* from Bengal, which reminds one of the stratagem employed by Mistress Anne Page's parents to prevent her marriage with ineligibles. The termination, however, of the story was not so satisfactory for one of the parties concerned as in the "Merry Wives of Windsor." Here is the story :—

A young Raja of sorts, it appears, lost his heart to the wife of the native doctor of his village, and somehow or other found means to communicate with her. He sent his palki down for her one fine day, saying that she was required to come and see his wife, for the gay Lothario was a married man. The unsuspecting doctress duly arrived, but to her dismay found herself ushered into the presence of the Raja, who thereupon declared his fond passion. The lady did not scream or faint, but was equal to the occasion. She coyly declared that the Raja was not unpleasing to her, but pointed out the lateness of the hour, and that her husband would soon be returning home. Would it not be better if she were to return home now and come again at an earlier hour next day, the palki being sent for her as before? The Raja saw the force of this reasoning, and she departed in peace, but on her arrival at home, the plucky woman went to her husband and told him the whole story. The husband also seems to have acted like a sensible man, for he did not then and there proceed to bite off her nose either figuratively or literally. No, they sat down and made a little plan. Next day the palki came at the appointed hour and a closely muffled figure stepped in, and was carried to the Raja's private apartments as before, where the impatient lover anxiously awaited his inamorata. On hearing the tinkle of silver anklets, he rushed forward and eargely clasped the muffled fiugre in his arms; his embrace was returned with a teufold—nay with what he deemed unnecessary warmth, for he found his cheeks bitten through and through, and then the irate Medico (for it was the husband in disguise) proceeded to bestow a choice shower of kicks and blows, not unmixed with unflattering personal remarks upon the erstwhile lovelorn but now very sore, swain. This is the simple story as it was told us, remarks the paper, and the only thing that makes us inclined to doubt it, is the assertion that the husband, the better to disguise himself, had shaved off his moustache!

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL.

THERE appears to be something seriously wrong with local self-government in Dakka. A grand meeting of rate-payers was held there on the 22nd instant, to protest against the unfair, illegal and unjust conduct of the Municipal Commissioners, and press urgently for measures of redress. A printed report bearing the signature of the chairman says :—

A meeting of the rate-payers of the Dakka Municipality, convened at the instance of the leading zemindars, merchants, bankers, pleaders, and all other sections of the community of various creeds and colours, was held at Armanitala, in the premises of the late Mr. N. P. Pogose. About six to seven thousand people, including three to four hundred rate-paying old women, were present. The gathering was enormously large, and the people, for want of space within the premises, had to stand in the street outside the compound.

Seven resolutions, each more forbidding than the one before it, were carried with acclamation, all attempts at a word on the other side being "drowned amidst loud hisses and groans of the crowded audience." The terms of these resolutions were highly revolutionary. The Municipal chairman is said to have abused his power; the rate-payers are declared to have no longer any faith in the chairman and vice-chairman of the Municipality, and to be unable to place any confidence in them in future; and a vote of censure is passed on those two gentlemen for the injustice which the rate-payers have suffered at their hands. The fourth resolution hits wider, and is in these words :—

This meeting expresses its deep dissatisfaction on those Commissioners who, in the special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners held on the 29th of Ashar, objected and obstructed to a fair disposal of the rate-payers' petition of objection, and thereby abused the trust reposed in them.

THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.

THE following prologue was read at the theatricals given at the Commander-in-Chief's residence at Simla on the 27th and 29th July, in aid of the Homes in the Hills for the Nursing Sisters who will be employed in British Military Hospitals in India :—

So please you, Gentlefolk, a drama slight
Awaits your verdict on our opening night.
But, ere the call-bell rings, we pray you take
In all good part the humble plea we make
For mercy at the hands of those who know
Exactly how a comedy should go.
And they are many, and their cold, grey eyes
Note every weakness from the curtain's rise.
They scoff at halting bye-play and rejoice
To hear the agonizing Prompter's voice;
Mark where the hare's-foot trenches on the crow's
And damn an actor for too red a nose;
Then, where the 'rickshaws block Peliti's door,
Remark: "We never saw such stuff before!"
To these stern critics we appeal for ruth,
By virtue, not of excellence, but youth.
For we are young—behold, the paint still new
Shows that but yesterday our play-house grew.
Forgive us then, if side-slips slide uncertain,
Or all too hasty falls the half-trained curtain,
Or from your eyes by unrehearsed mishap,
Our leading ladies vanish down a trap.
Such little accidents, it stands to reason,
Might mar the first performance of the season.
Thus, having met all possible detractors,
We will not ask you to excuse our actors.
Some you know well; their art in bye-gone years
Has moved the Gaiety to mirth and tears,
Brought as the 'act-drop' closed upon the scene,
To English lips, the Moslem cry of *Din!*
We borrowed them—we glory in the crime—
And hope to *play*giarize a second time.
The others who portray poor Lucia's griefs
Are all, in their respective lines,—*the Chief's!*
The *Army List* elucidates this fact.
And now to tell you how we came to act.
Who said—"to please yourselves"?—No! I deny it.
Who ever acts for pleasure? Just you try it!
Men say, who simmer in the Plains below,
That Simla people frivol. Be it so.
Let us admit that, as the Plains assert,
The Maidens of the Mountain sometimes . . . flirt,
While Matrons dance, and others, wilder still,
Give picnics at the back of Summer Hill
And bold, bad sportsmen on a lottery-night
Sit up till morning dims the candle-light.
But we are good. We scorn the flighty crew.
We frivol with a serious end in view:
And here forgive me if my trifling rhyme
Take graver accents for a little time.
You know, who know the Army, first of those
Strong lines that wall the Empire from her foes
Stands—"to attention" ready for the sign—
One Thomas Atkins, Private of the Line.
His business is—well, never mind the rest
You men who lead him know his business best!
But, ere that work begins, 'neath Indian skies
Too oft, alas! our faithful warder dies.
The chill of night, the fever of the town,
The sickness of the noon-day strikes him down.
Nor him alone. The leaders and the led
Swell that great army of the untimely dead
Who know no battle save one hopeless fight
With Death, beneath the punkah in the night.
Is this an idle story in your ears?
Look back! How reads the record of past years?
Think for a moment, while your memory traces
The long procession of the dear dead faces.
See! Year on year the dreary record runs—
Strong men and boys—friends, lovers, husbands, sons,
Cut down upon the threshold of Life's Gate
Who might have lived, but that help came too late.
Help came too late. The card and comrades gave
Was rough as ready, and unskilled to save.
And O! it asks the tenderest care to stay
The spirit poised between the Night and Day.
That care, if woman's skill and woman's toil
May from the Slayer wrench the destined spoil—
That care is theirs by right who freely give
Their lives to guard the land wherein we live.
Let be the Dead gone down beyond recall.
Turn to the Living. Help them lest they fall!
Fight Death with money—money that can buy
The soft, cool, soothing touch, the sleepless eye,
The woman's art that coaxes and commands
The fevered mouth and weak and trembling hands.
Buy these—for all the healing lore men know
Fails, lacking these, to bind the soul below.
Help us herein, who strive in some small measure
To weave a purpose in the threads of Pleasure—
To meet both Simla's and the Soldier's needs
And make light Mirth the handmaid of Kind Deeds.
But here some justly wearied man may say:—
"We didn't want a sermon. Where's your play?"
So I, who trespass on your patience, cease.
Ohè! Behind there! *Pest!* Ring on the piece!

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8.

A SENSATIONAL TRIAL IN PARIS.

THE MURDER OF MARIE RÉGNAULT.

PARISIANS have at last had a surfeit of sensationalism in the Palais de Justice. The long-expected trial of Pranzini for the murder of Marie Régnault *alias* Madame de Montille, the demi-mondaine of the Rue Montaigne, of her cook, and of the latter's child, was begun on July 9. Pranzini is no stranger to the British authorities in India. He acted as interpreter with the Army in Afghanistan, and there are doubtless many in Bombay who still remember him. The Court was attended by the usual contingent of authors, dramatic and otherwise, of unfledged barristers, of ladies belonging to the higher circles of fashion, and, above all, of those dashing Paphians among whom Marie Régnault was a glittering star. A correspondent in describing the proceedings, said :—

After the *tirage au sort*, or impanelling of the jury, Pranzini, a short, rather good-looking fellow about thirty, neither dark nor fair, wearing a chestnut beard, whiskers, and moustache, his hair bisected on his forehead in the well-known style of Victor Capoul, was led in between four Municipal Guards. He was carefully dressed, wore a white waistcoat, and carried a high hat in his hand. A short distance from him were the convicting *pièces* in a red basket. They consisted merely of an old overcoat, a portmanteau, and a pair of "inoffables." The prisoner was defended by Maitre Demange, and, when all eyes were levelled at him, he betrayed not the slightest sign or token of emotion.

PRANZINI'S ANTECEDENTS.

After the monotonous reading of the indictment, the subject of which every Parisian has known by heart for a long time, the prisoner was cross-examined by the President. This was a long, exhaustive, but dramatic piece of work, preceded, as it was, by the usual statement of the accusations, as if the registrar, who had been droning out the indictment from eleven o'clock to six, had not accomplished his task to the satisfaction of the law. The President described how accused was seated in the Grand Theatre of Marseilles, listening to the "Barber of Seville," when he was told that he was wanted by the police relative to the jewels of Marie Régnault, which he had given away in a house of illfame in Marseilles.

His career as a thief, a gambler, a woman-hunter during his life in Cairo, where he was born of Italian parents, in the Soudan and Afghanistan, where he acted as interpreter to the British armies, and finally as a hotel tout and a conductor in the Pullman cars, was set forth with minuteness.

Pranzini protested that he received a certificate from the British officers as an honest man.

"That shows that you well bamboozled the English," interposed the President, with sinister humour.

After various other divergences the crime was arrived at.

MARIE REGNAULT'S LOVERS.

The President portrayed Marie Régnault as a woman who, although she belonged to what might be called an upper rank in the demi-monde, yet led so quiet and reserved a life that she passed three years in one house without its other inmates knowing anything about her. She was thirty-eight years old, and was the daughter of a sheriff's officer, as he would be called in England, who died drunk. She had three lovers: the first who, as the President put it, was the chief partner in the concern, knowing nothing of the others; the second innocent of the knowledge that the third existed; while the real lover, the *amant de cœur*, was the third partner. The fancy lover married somebody, and Marie Régnault pined like Mariana. But in order to bury her disappointment she changed her habits, received all sorts of people, drank absinthe, and frequented nocturnal *cafes*. In fact, her lover, as she wrote in her album, had broken her heart by flying to the arms of another.

"Well, Pranzini," continued the President, "she did not want to pass the night alone, and she received you, the adventurer, homeless and penniless. She sought oblivion in debauchery, and you looked for a victim."

PRANZINI'S CRIMES.

AMID a great sensation, the President went on to summarise the events of the night of the murder of Régnault. Pranzini bought a large knife at a cutler's before the murder. He told the court that he wanted this to mend the chairs of Madame Sabatier, an elderly Delilah, who kept him. On March 15 the accused bought a false beard, and tried to borrow money from a friend on the day before the murder, promising to repay it on the morrow. When pressed with the leading question as to where he passed the night of Marie Régnault's murder, Pranzini said he could not tell, as it would incriminate some one. Part of the time he was with Sabatier, but returned to her at three in the morning. He afterwards (he said) got up and walked on the outer boulevards, although, as the President reminded him, the bulletin of the observatory, which was at hand in court, set forth that it snowed heavily at the time. The murder was realistically described, the President neglecting no details. Pranzini slept by his victim, and after he cut her throat she scratched her murderer in her efforts to save herself and to pull the bell. Scratches were, in fact, found on Pranzini's hands and on one of his thighs. Then came the servant, who rushed towards the room at the sound of the bell. She was quickly despatched by the knife, and her child in the cradle by her bedside had its throat so horribly cut that its head hung to the body by one single shred of flesh.

To this Pranzini simply replied, "It was not I, sir."

Then the jewels were stolen, and a letter, presumably from Geissler, as the signature showed, but in reality from Pranzini, because it was addressed "Madame Montille" instead of "De Montille"—for the accused never used the particle "de"—was put into a drawer as a blind.

Pranzini admitted that he took Sabatier at the circus on the night after the murder had appeared in the papers that he was afraid he might be implicated in it, as Régnault had visiting cards of his in her possession. He denied, however, that he told Madame Sabatier that he was with Régnault when the

It was quite possible that a nail could make as clean a wound. Here Pranzini's hands were examined by the jury.

Next came M. L'Hote, chemical expert, who swore that the cuffs marked "Gaston Geissler," which were found at Marie Regnault's, had been marked with common ink and that, too, after having been worn.

MARIE REGNAULT'S LOVERS EXAMINED.

The examination of Marie Regnault's "lovers" caused a great flutter in court. The first examined, M. Lemoine, said that he knew the woman since 1871. He was the man who read a novel to her, while she was silent at table, in which there was an episode of a woman being murdered and robbed by her lover. The witness identified some of the woman's jewellery, a fact that caused Pranzini to feel uneasy.

"Why do you turn pale, Pranzini?" asked the Judge in a manner quite childlike and bland.

"I am not in the least put out," replied the prisoner "my conscience is free."

Mr. Walker, another admirer of the murdered woman also deposed that he allowed her £16 a month. He believed, like the preceding witness, that he was the favourite and only lover. He had known her for eighteen years.

After the protectors of Marie Regnault had been examined, several old acquaintances and dupes of Pranzini were questioned, but their evidence, like that of the concierges of the house where the murdered woman lived, threw little light on the case. More important was the testimony of the cutler of the Rue de Odey, who deposed that on March 4 the accused bought a betelnut's knife of him.

The court adjourned at six o'clock.

THE THIRD DAY.

In opening the Court on the third day of the trial, the President reminded the audience that no manifestations of curiosity would be permitted. This was an utterly useless warning considering that if he wanted to preserve order and decency in court he should have excluded at least half of the chattering sirens who were present fanning themselves in a heat, which one correspondent says, seemed to be little below the temperature that might have been expected in the Black Hole of Calcutta. After this the trial was proceeded with.

MADAME SABATIER IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

The chief interest of the day turned on the examination of Madame Sabatier, the elderly belle who sold her jewels to keep Pranzini, and who wanted to save him by proving an *alibi*, but who afterwards admitted that the accused had not passed the whole of the night of the murders with her. Sabatier gave her age as thirty-eight years. These were evidently *bien sonnees*, as her countryman say, for her hair was touched with thick patches of grey, and her charms were evidently due to paint, pomade, and other resources of faded or jaded beauty. But Madame Sebatier might still be called, like Mrs. Gamp, a "fine woman," and in her widow's weeds frequently looked fascinating enough. When closely scanned, however, either with the opera-glass or the naked eye, it could be seen that there was something not altogether of Nature's handiwork inside the hollow jaws, and that the carefullest of pencilling had not destroyed the traces of crows' feet. She said that she made Pranzini's acquaintance about a year ago. He pleased her, and as he had nothing to do she—a soubrette by profession—looked out for something for him, at the same time keeping him supplied with money. She introduced him to a tailor, who fitted him out. On the night of the murder the accused left her, telling her that he was going to a ball, and on the next evening, while she was with him in the Cirque Fermando, he suddenly became excited, and then told her that he had seen a woman murdered while he was away during the preceding night. This Pranzini denied, but the witness went on to state that she pawned a medallion for 70f. in order to allow Pranzini to go away. As he had told her that he might be compromised by the murder, some of his visiting cards being in Marie Regnault's *secretaire*, she sent him out of the way to Marseilles.

The President then read the dramatic account of the confronting of the witness with Pranzini, when she asked him in the name of his mother if he, who was so fond of children, had murdered the little girl as well as the two women.

On hearing this the accused changed colour, held down his head, and seemed to weep.

"Hold up your head, Pranzini; you are crying."

The prisoner coolly answered, "I was crying at the recollection of my mother. Madame Sabatier is making a mistake."

The President: "Do you mean to say that the woman is perjuring herself—she who said she was ready to be guillotined for you? Look at Pranzini, Madame Sabatier, and tell him to confess all."

Here there was another little display of tragedy. Sabatier, weak and trembling, looked at Pranzini, and he, pale and self-possessed, looked at her."

"Don't try to fascinate her, Pranzini," cried the Judge, who evidently thought the man possessed the glance of the basilisk or the evil eye.

"Am I to keep my eyes on the ground?" asked the Levantine Italian, amid a great sensation.

After this Madame Sabatier was unable to hold out any longer, and was led out of court fainting.

PRAZINI AFTER THE CRIME.

After Madame Sabatier's exit the Court was adjourned for a short time, and on its re-assembly Pranzini blandly begged the president's pardon for any seeming levity or contempt of court which he might have exhibited. Pardon having been as blandly granted, the next witness, the tailor Calza, was called. This man, a Spaniard, had but little to tell, and his place was quickly filled by Madame Dasen, the picture dealer, at whose house in the fashionable Boulevard-Malesherbes the accused had an address. Pranzini came to her in a very troubled state on the morning of March 19. He spoke of the triple crime in the Rue Montaigne, and said that he knew and loved one of the women who were murdered. To this the witness rather frivolously replied that another woman could be found. When, however, he told her that he might be implicated in the crime owing to his visiting cards, which were at Marie Regnault's, she offered to go with him to the Prefecture of Police in the evening, in order to make a statement on the subject. This Pranzini agreed to, but he never put in an appearance in the evening.

To all this Pranzini gave the usual stereotyped denial.

The *concierge* of Madame Dasen's house and a man named Plessard testified that the accused was like a madman on the day after the crime. The *concierge* asked him what he was "taking on for," as it was not he himself who had been murdered.

"He told me that he adored Marie Regnault, and that he had been to the Morgue, where he saw the bodies."

The President: "You went to the Morgue, then Pranzini?"

Prisoner: "No, I read about it in the *Petit Journal*. I went to the Morgue, but did not see the bodies."

Here the *Petit Journal* was handed in, but it contained nothing of what Pranzini stated.

Maitre Demange promised to get, if possible, some other paper in which his client might have read it.

The point was a telling one against the prisoner because, although the bodies were not exhibited on the morning after the crime, Pranzini was able to describe to the *concierge* how the head of the little girl hung, by the body, by a shred of flesh. As the Advocate-General quickly remarked, Pranzini could not have seen it in the papers.

The prisoner replied that the description, of the position of the little girl's body was given later on in the newspapers.

"But," interposed the Advocate-General, "when you spoke to the *concierge* about it no one knew of it, it had not been published."

Pranzini replied simply that he never took *concierges* into his confidence, an observation which elicited from the president the sarcastic remark, "What a fine gentleman, to be sure!"

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE.

The concluding portion of the examination of witnesses was altogether of a sensational character, those heard being cabmen who drove the prisoner about in Paris and Marseilles and the women of the house of ill-fame in Marseilles. It was in vain that the President besought the people whom he had allowed to enter the court—the chatterers in fine feathers and fluttering fans—to keep silence when the women came in and during the time that they gave their evidence.

A cabman named Lefebure said that Pranzini engaged him on the morrow of the murder. They passed the house [illegible] in the Rue Montaigne on the journey to the Rue des Martyrs, and in passing it Pranzini drew down the blinds of the cab window. He also changed his hat and coat in the cab. Clotilde Massart, of Marseilles, twenty-two years old, and calling herself an *artiste*, said that the accused met her in the streets, and she went with him. He gave her twenty francs on going into the house where he lived, but in the morning he threatened to shoot her with a revolver if she did not return the money, which she did.

About this stage of the proceedings Pranzini was described by the President as turning not only pale but green, which the prisoner answered in his usual way.

Next came the Marseilles cabman, a cynical little southern, with a red face and a white tie. Pranzini asked him to drive him to drive him to a house of ill-fame. He was taken to the Rue Ventomagy, where the arrangements appear to have been made by the cabman.

MARIE REGNAULT'S JEWELS.

The fille Fabre, one of the women whom Pranzini "selected," deposed that he gave her a watch, and asked money from her. He also wanted to know if she had any savings and jewellery, and when she wore her jewels. His hands were covered with paper or sticking-plaster, as if he had wounds. Before going away he wanted to sell two turquoise ornaments for the ears, but the women would not buy them, so he left them in their possession. The fille Fabre, however said that she gave Pranzini 20f for the person who kept the house.

The woman Darignolle deposed that when she heard that a man had been giving jewels away in the house she told her mistress, and the Commissary of Police was then informed of the matter.

The jewels were identified by the female friends of Marie Regnault, one of whom used to sign herself "Romee" in her letters to the deceased, and also by two watchmakers. The Court then adjourned.

THE FOURTH DAY.

On the fourth day of the trial, the Court was more crowded than on the previous days as it was then expected that the hearing would be completed and that a verdict would be returned.

Advocate-General Reynand (the Public Prosecutor) then addressed the Court. He dwelt on the evidence, which went to show that the murders were committed by one man, who had left behind the cuffs and the letter signed "Gaston" to mislead the police, and that the prisoner had the extraordinary physical strength necessary to accomplish what he had done. His motive, the Public Prosecutor believed was to obtain the means of going to America, where he intended to join the unfortunate girl whom he had seduced. This scheme was firmly settled; the letters of the young lady were a proof of the fact. They showed the connexion between this purpose and his pecuniary distress, and his entrance into relations with Marie Regnault. After enumerating the facts brought out in evidence as proof of the guilt of the prisoner, Maitre Reynand said that if the jury were not convinced of Pranzini's guilt, they must acquit him; but if the evidence was clear, they must not hesitate. They must act without pity. What was asked was not a verdict of retaliation, but of justice.

THE DEFENCE.

Maitre Demange, for the defence, said that the Public Prosecutor had perhaps proved the theft, but certainly he had not proved the murder. On this point there would always remain a doubt. The theft from the Pullmann Company and the Capriani Hotel had not been proved. There was nothing in the prisoner's career that would suggest the shedding of blood by him. He wanted money, it was said, to marry the young American. She was rich. Pranzini had only to obtain 400f. or 500f. to pay his passage across the Atlantic. Mdlle. Sabatier would at once have given them to him. Pranzini was always anxious to have his visiting cards left in the house of Marie Regnault disposed of. If he had been the murderer, he would have taken those cards, which were in her drawer. He could not say where he passed the night in question. Could any one reproach him with this, if really the honour of a woman was concerned? It was not a comedy he was playing. He had the good fortune to be admitted to the intimacy of remarkable women, like those whose charming letters had been published, but whose names were known only to the prisoner and the magistrates.

Madame Sabatier, argued the advocate, had lied at first to save Pranzini. Might she not have afterwards lied to save herself? There was a man, certainly a lover of Madame de Montille, who had a repulsive look, and frightened the servant maid, the cook, and the concierge. Where was he? This little dark man was not Pranzini. He existed, and had not been looked for. There was no proof that Pranzini was the assassin. Maitre Demange had received a letter from the accused's mother. She said she could not believe her son had committed the murder, though she admitted that he might be guilty of the theft. It is impossible to summarize the further defence of the prisoner by Maitre Demange, dealing as it did with the details of the case. It was very able and eloquent. In concluding, he told the jury that if they had a doubt that Pranzini was the assassin they must give him the benefit of it and remain deaf to the anger of the mob.

Pranzini was then asked if he had anything to add. He replied, after a pause, "I am innocent."

THE VERDICT.

At a quarter to 5 the jury retired. In three-quarters of an hour they returned with an affirmative verdict on 13 of the charges and a negative one on the 14th, alloging premeditation in the murder of the girl. The prisoner listened with great composure to the sentence of death pronounced upon him. He shook his head and said, "I declare that I am innocent."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Highfield, 1698 tons, Captain W. Simpson, was cleared out yesterday, for Antwerp. She is laden with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Nurjehan, 1436 tons, arrived in the Bombay harbour, yesterday morning, under Captain W. Mason, with a general cargo from Coast and Calcutta (July 17.)

THE Barque Glen Caladh, 494 tons, Captain E. Lamont, arrived in Bombay the evening before the last, from Karachi (July 29) in ballast, and with three deck passengers on board.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

3RD AUGUST, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Brindisi	3542	E. Ashdown	A	P. & O. Co.
„ City of Canterbury	..	.....	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Zambesi	..	.....	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Iochgarvie	1723	W. Sanders	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
Ship Wallace	1580	W. H. Smith	F	The Captain.
S.S. Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Aspatria	1220	G. Yrale	H J	Carsetji Edulji.
„ Atrato	2005	J. R. Gordon	K	F. Muir & Co.
„ Akbar	1110	R. Collin	L	Hajee Cassum.
„ Regina	2119	T. Lloyll	M	
„ Q. Victoria	1506	A. Creagan	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Highfield	1698	W. Simpson	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Mamluke	1755	A. Newey	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ C. of York	1478	R. Wylie	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Arora			Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.
„ C. Buchanan	1912	W. Millar	..	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
2	Glen Caladh	Lamont	Karachi, July 29.
3	Nurjehan (s)	Mason	Coast and Calcutta, July 17.
	Parramatta (s)	Murray	China & Australia.
	Bisagno (s)	.....	Genoa, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
3	Clan Buchanan (s)	Miller	Genoa.
	Henzada (s)	Alvers	London.
	Asia (s)	Craig	Marseilles & Liverpool.
	Umbalia (s)	Withers	Coast and Calcutta.
	Highfield (s)	Simpson	Antwerp.

The following Vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Cy. of Canterbury, for Liverpool.
„ Nurjehan, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
30	Rajpootana s	Sanders	Singapore, July 14.
	City of Khios s	McPherson	Liverpool, June 29.
	Madras s	Fauset	Rangoon, July 23.
	British Merchant	Guarde	Liverpool, May 7.
	Allanshaw	Perry	Liverpool, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

July 29.—Steamers Nerbudda, Euphrates, Tai Sang, Scaldana, City of Carthage, Shakespeare and Maharani. ship Lyndhurst.
July 30.—Ship Argonese.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July		
31	Narenta s	Colombo.
Aug. 1	Cherwell	Port Louis.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
30	Scindia s	Negapatam.
	Clan Mackay s	Cocanada.
	Mirzapore s	Calcutta.
31	Karamania s	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

For MARSEILLES.

Arora (s), 1004 cwts mowda seed, D Sassoon and Co.

For GENOA.

Arora (s), 500 tons iron rails, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

For HONGKONG.

Brindisi (s), 97 cwts sunnee seed, Thom Ring and Co; 70 bales twine, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twine, T Topan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 1.

Harrison, Capt, Bo, D L I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 2.

Gardiner, Lt, Bo R A, on duty, to Poona.
Hibbert, Lt Col, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 3.

Biscoe, Major, Bo, 2nd N Lanc Regt, on transfer, to England.
De Butts, Lt, Bo, R A on leave, to England.
Schreiber, Lt, Bl R E, on leave, to England.
Baldwin, Lt, Md, 14th M I, on sick leave, to England.
Shiee, Surga, Bl Md Staff, on sick leave, to England.
Van Someren, Lt Col, Mad, Forest Dept, on furlough, to England.
Rochfort, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
Mathias, Lt, Bo, 16th B I, on duty, to Poona.
Reilly, Major, Bo, Q M G's Dept, on leave, to England.
Palin, Lt, Bo Staff corps, off leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 4th, 1887.

2. The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Friday, the 5th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

3. The Bombay Light Horse.—The following orders are notified:—The Light Horse will assemble at the Town Hall this day Thursday, the 4th inst at 5-30 p.m. for drill with swords.

By Order,

(Sd.) RUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd August, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·750
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·6
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	·875
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·2
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of Wind	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	519
Fall of Rain	0·22
Total fall during month	0·33
„ year	56·09
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd Aug.	0·18

From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal

Long Cause.

382-84—Ardasir, H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

230-87—A F Turner—Roopchund Hookumchund and another vs M F Ingle—Khunderao M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

142-86—Thakurdas D and C—Samrandas Latkandas alias Dhirajsam vs. Harribhai Rasokdas and others—Hore C and B.

184-87—Thakoredas D and C—Datoobhoy Ebrahim vs Aboobucker Mooladina—Bomanjee and H.

188-87—Ardasir H and D—Dharamsey Purshotum and another Chattoorbhooj Hemraj—Hore C and B.

192-87—J C Cama—Framji Hormusji Commissariat-walla vs Sulleman Lukha—Crawford and B.

194-87—Little S F and N—Jamsetjee Burjorjee Bahadurjee vs. Ebhrahim Vydina and another—Ardasir H and D.

196-87—Hore C and B—Jao Marianno de Almeida and another vs. Anaclets Duarte and others—Macfarlane E and H.

THE DECADENCE OF THE POLITICAL CLUB.

AN article with the above heading in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a short time ago has brought the editor a good deal of correspondence. So far as the boroughs go, there seems to be a general opinion that the present rage for political clubs is a mistake. Here, for instance, is what "A Birmingham Liberal" says:—

In Birmingham we have been overwhelmed—I will not say with political clubs, but—with clubs bearing political names. An incident which occurred to me the other day gives an idea of how some of them are carried on. I was walking with two friends up our principal street shortly after mid-night, when on passing a lighted passage leading to the——Club we heard the sound of many loud and angry voices. Believing that the discussion of the Irish question had advanced to an acute stage we ventured to enter the building. Passing along the passage, we ascended a flight of stairs, and found ourselves in a low, narrow entrance-hall with no external lights and now illuminated by a chandelier. This hall was nearly filled with excited members indulging "in shriek and yell and oaths as well, like demons of the pit." At the far end, the centre of commotion, two stout, perspiring members were threatening to give each other "a punch in the jaw." We learned that the difference of opinion was not on of political subject, but rose from the committee having resolved to close the bar not the club—at twelve midnight (one hour after the public-house closing time). This was resented by many of the members as an unwarrantable curtailment of their privileges The disturbance was not quieted until the bar was re-opened, when the friends of the committee retired with threats as to what they would do in the future. We were told that the club had formerly been managed by a "political" committee, who had endeavoured to secure early closing and limited gambling. Being out-voted they left the club, which was then managed by a "convivial" committee, who allowed the utmost freedom. Several scandals having arisen in the billiard and card rooms, these gentlemen tried to reverse their policy, with the result that has been described. How the matter ended, whether the committee gave way to the members or *vice versa* I do not know. Each of your readers may judge for himself whether a balance of good or evil will arise from a working man's club open to an indefinate time and with pool, poker, and unlimited to being carried on from 2 P.M. till long after midnight. Of what avail are our licensing laws, if by means of a small subscription their operation may be evaded?

"A London Radical" gives much the same testimony as the Birmingham Liberal. He says:—

Under the above heading you have published a very thoughtful and pertinent leader, and there is one sentence in it I should like to see printed in large type and hung in every political club throughout the country. The words are as follows:—"So far as they provide men with a decenter resort than the public-house they are good. But so far as they tempt decent people from home to waste their time in beer and billiards they are a doubtful boon. In many cases they have become, like the Reform, little better than a co-operative public-house, and their political zeal wilts and withers in the Capua of the smoking-room." The danger of modern political club life is that it un-makes rather than helps to make men, and unless some change takes place many a man will owe his fall socially to the seductive influence of his political club. They are not by any means an unmixed good, and to modern political life they are as much a source of danger as of strength. Their educational character is the last thing to which, as a rule, any thought is given. Let earnest Radicals beware of their influence.

According to another correspondent, Mr. C. T. Mayo, of Corsham, Wilts, however, an exception must be made in favour of political clubs in the rural districts. He says:—

I have read with interest your article on political clubs but wish to state my opinion that your disapproval, whether well-founded or not should have been confined to those that have been established in the larger towns. I do not myself doubt that many of these are doing good service both to their members and to the Liberal cause, but I feel certain that in the smaller towns a Liberal club is a necessity if the operations of the Primrose League are counteracted. The objects of this League may be said to be, withdraw as much as possible the attention of the people from politics, and to organize a charitable supervision of those among the working population who shall be found amenable to influence, and who will accept the Primrose formula, that voting against Radicals comprises the whole duty of man. Not much ability is required from the lady operators, whose functions it is to perform offices of charity and to inculcate this simple faith. But we must not undervalue the influence they exercise, nor estimate it in proportion to the Dame's political intelligence. All forms of canvassing and the organization of personal influence being repugnant to the principles of Liberalism, the only resource left open is the establishment of a club, where those can meet and derive mutual encourage ment who wish to preserve their independence, and who believe that it is in the power of the Legislature to aid them, both by the repeal of bad laws and by the enactment of good laws.

MRS. LANGWORTHY TRIUMPHANT.

Mrs. Langworthy has triumphed over her enemies, and the "Strange True Story of the Langworthy Marriage" seems likely to end as happily as if it were the most orthodox of popular romances. When the story in the *Pall Mall Gazette* was broken off, Mrs. Langworthy was still defiant; Messrs. Bircham were still contesting, point by point, Mrs. Langworthy's case, and Mrs. Langworthy herself seemed so hopeless of any public for funds to fit her forth for an expedition to the New World, there to prosecute her recreant husband in the Argentine Courts. From that moment the tide turned; the long series of almost uninterrupted disappointments to which Mrs. Langworthy had been subjected terminated, and a run of altogether unexpected good luck followed. The later developments of the story is told as follows in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

It is not yet certain whether Mrs. Langworthy will obtain all that she has claimed for the violation of her husband's promise to marry her legally as well as in fact. That alone remains to be tried. Her claim, which has been amended in accordance with official suggestion to bring it up to 28,600l., the lowest sum with which she could purchase an annuity of 1,200l., the amount of her present alimony, comes before the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy on the 20th inst. But it is as simple as a rule-of-three sum. Mr. Langworthy promised to marry Miss Long. The courts have decided that if she had been married she would have been entitled as Mrs. Langworthy to alimony of 1,200l a year if separated from her husband. Obviously the monetary value of the promise to marry her has already been assessed at 1,200l per annum, and all that the Official Receiver needs to do is to ascertain what lump sum down will realize £1,200 per annum for the rest of her life. That, we believe, cannot be less than 28,600l, and at that figure, therefore, the claim has been fixed.

This alone remains in doubt. On all other points Mrs. Langworthy has achieved, thanks to the support of the public and the energy and skill of her lawyers, a complete and even brilliant triumph. At the beginning of the year the Messrs. Bircham ridiculed the idea of paying her more than 1,000l in full discharge of all her claims upon their client. The judicial award in her favour amounted to over 4,000l with 500l taxed costs due to Messrs. Lumley and Lumley. There was besides the maintenance of the alleged child, which had to be fixed by the court.

Mr. Langworthy denied that he had either money or debts in this country. His mother produced a long array of figures, showing that so far from being the millionaire that he was believed to be, Edward Martin Langworthy was heavily in debt, and that his estates had been transferred to her as his chief creditor. As for Mr. Langworthy himself, he was beyond the jurisdiction, and he meant to stay there. How to get at him except by following him to the Argentine no one seemed to know. Fortunately at the last moment it was discovered that the inquisitorial examination before the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy supplied Mrs. Langworthy with an effective weapon for exposing fraud and defeating the attempt of the debtor to evade payment of his liabilities by transferring his property to his relatives. There was the usual fencing, Mrs. Langworthy's son being ill or absent, and therefore being unable to face examination, as per the usual affidavits. But she was brought to book. So was her daughter; and their examination brought to light sufficient to justify the issue of a restraining order forbidding them to part with any of the property of the bankrupt. Still not a penny was paid. At last it was decided to apply the engine of examination in bankruptcy to Messrs. Bircham.

To the best of my knowledge and belief Messrs. Groves and Danby were summoned for examination to explain how, when, under what circumstances, and for what consideration their client, the fraudulent and absconding bankrupt aforesaid, had caused to be executed by them a legal instrument conveying his property to his mother and his sisters. Then, and not till then—not till the bull's-eye of the bankruptcy inquisitor was about to be turned full on to the secrets of the office in Parliament street—did the defence collapse. Before the day arrived for the examination of Messrs. Groves and Danby, the white flag was run up to the mast head, and Messrs. Birchman intimated that Mrs. Langworthy, sen., would pay into court the whole of the alimony and costs, amounting to a sum of over 4,500l, and would continue to pay in monthly the sum of 100l, alimony ordered by the court. That has been done, and the money is now lodged in the safe keeping of the court.

No sooner was this done than Messrs. Bircham were as anxious to provide for the maintenance of the child as they had before been indifferent. They insisted upon pressing on the inquiry before Mr. Registrar Middleton, in order to have the amount fixed, so that the decree might be made absolute and the payment of alimony stopped. When the question was first raised, Mr. Langworthy, with that fine sense of honour and decency which is his distinguishing characteristic, declared that all he was bound to pay was 5s. a week. When the case came into court, Mr. Inderwick, who is a leading Queen's Counsel, did not deem it inconsistent with his feelings as a gentleman to declare in open court that all the provision that was wanted for the only child of one of the richest men in South America was a bastardy order! The court took a different view of the matter, and sent the question down to Mr. Registrar Middleton for discussion. Here Mr. Langworthy was represented by Mr. Middleton, jun., and the son in cross-examining Mrs. Langworthy before his father, the Registrar, was good enough to suggest that 10s. a week—that is a double bastardy order—might suffice to educate and maintain the heiress of the Ladgworthy estates! The Registrar took some time to make his decision, but yesterday it was filed in court. He awards Mrs. Langworthy 100 per annum for the maintenance of the child from the granting of the decree nisi two years ago—that is to say, he increases her alimony from 1,200 to 1,300 per annum—and then orders that after the decree is made absolute, and allowance of 1500 per annum shall be paid in monthly instalments.

That is something different from the bastardy order of Mr. Inderwick or the 10s. a week suggested by Mr. Middleton.

Of course, as the court is dealing with a man false and mean beyond all precedent, who, moreover, is at this moment in bankruptcy, it goes without saying that the decree will not be made absolute until the 1500 per annum fixed by the Registrar is actually settled on "the alleged child," who remains in the custody of her mother. There is another point which now comes up for consideration. Why should Gladys Langworthy be branded a bastard, even with an allowance of 500l a year, merely because Mr. Langworthy obtained possession of the person of her mother by a fraudulent marriage, for which he richly deserves the two years' hard labour prescribed by the Criminal Law Amendment Act for men who procure intercourse by fraudulent pretences? The marriage at Antwerp was declared by Sir James Hannen to have in every respect, save that of the formalities prescribed by Belgian law, all the essentials of a proper marriage ceremony. Dr Potts performed it in perfect good faith, according to the form of the Presbyterians of America. Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy were not the only couple whom he married. There is a record in his evidence in court of at least two other English couples whose marriages in fact are through no fault of theirs, and through no fault of Dr. Potts, null and void in law. Under those circumstances it has been gravely considered by council whether an Antwerp Marriage Confirmation Bill ought not to be passed without more delay. Of course, so far as Mrs. Langworthy is concerned, the day after her marriage was confirmed by Act of Parliament, her status affirmed and her child legitimatized, she would be bound to commence proceedings for judicial separation on the score of desertion and cruelty. But none the less is this act of justice one which may rightly be looked for, even from an overworked Parliament. As Mr. Picton said two months ago:—

There were sometimes cases of extraordinary suffering or gross personal wrong which did indirectly affect the commonwealth, and create a scandal of sufficient magnitude and public interest to be dealt with by a special Act of Parliament. It was suggested that the power of Parliament could not be better employed than in passing an Act to relieve the misery of an individual created by the special brutality and villainy of one man, on the ground that such unpunished villainy was a public shame and a scandal.

This Mr. Picton intimated was in his opinion a much better use of parliamentary power than the passing of the Duke of Connaught's Relief Bill. Comparisons are odious, and there is no need to make them in the present instance. The legalization of the Antwerp marriages is a simple measure of public justice and of public utility. Parliament has passed many Marriage Confirmation Bills, among others one for marriages legally invalid that were contracted in Fiji as late as 1878. Notice to ask for leave to introduce such a bill has been given in the House of Commons, and the bill will probably be laid on the table without any delay. In view of the extraordinary public interest taken in the case, the scandalous fashion in which Mr. Langworthy has set our courts at defiance, and the possible suffering and litigation that may be occasioned by the invalidity of the other marriages celebrated by Dr. Potts, we venture to express a hope that Parliament will pass without opposition a measure so simple and so just.

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THE ORIGIN OF VICTOR HUGO'S HEROINE.

EVERYONE who has read *Les Miserables*—and who has not?—must have been profoundly moved with sympathy and intense pity for poor Fantine. In his "Things Seen" which has just made its appearance in English dress, the great Frenchman thus describes the germ of fact to which we owe his imperishable idealization of the "unfortunate." It is peculiarly appropriate just now when Sir R. Fowler, Mr. Howard Vincent, Mr. Acland, Mr. Mitchell, and the rest are demanding that the police must be more stringent in their dealings with women in the streets.

Victor Hugo was elected to the Academie on Tuesday. Two days afterwards, Mme. de Girardin, who lived at that time in the Rue Laffitte, invited him to dinner. At this dinner was Bugeaud, as yet only a general, who had just been appointed Governor-General of Algeria, and who was just going out to his post. Victor Hugo left Mdme. de Girardin rather early. It was on the 9th of January. It was snowing in large flakes. He had on thin shoes, and when he was in the street he saw that it was impossible to return home on foot. He went along the Rue Taibout, knowing that there was a cab rank on the boulevard at the corner of that street. There was no cab there. He waited for one to come. He was thus waiting like an orderly on duty when he saw a young man, well and stylishly dressed, stoop and pick up a great handful of snow and put it down the back of woman of the streets, who stood at the corner of the boulevard in a low-necked dress. The woman uttered a piercing shriek, fell upon the dandy and struck him. The young man returned the blow, the woman responded, and the battle went on in a crescendo so vigorously and to such extremities that the police hastened to the spot.

They seized hold of the woman and did not touch the man. Seeing the police laying hands upon her, the unfortunate woman struggled with them. But, when she was securley seized, she manifested the deepest grief. While two policemen were pushing her along each holding, one of her arms she shouted, "I have done no harm, I assure you! It is the gentleman who interfered with me. I am not guilty; I implore you leave me alone! I have done no harm, really, really."

"Come move, on; you will have six months for this business."

The poor woman, at these words, "*You will have six months for this business*," once more began to defend her conduct, and redoubled her applications and entreaties. The policeman not much moved by her tears, dragged her to police-station in the Rue Chauchat, at the back of the Opera. Victor Hugo, interested in spite of himself in the unhappy woman, followed them amidst that crowd of people which is never wanting on such an occasion. Arriving near the station, Victor Hugo conceived the idea of going in and taking up the cause of the woman. But he said to himself that he was well known that just then the newspapers had been full of his name for two days past and that to mix himself up in such an affair was to lay himself open to all kinds of disagreeable banter. In short, he did not go in. The office into which the girl had been taken was on the ground floor, overlooking the street. He looked through the windows at what was going on. He saw the poor woman lie down upon the floor in despair, and tear her hair; he was moved to pity, he began to reflect, and the result of his reflections was that he decided to go in. When he set foot in the office, a man who was seated before a table, lighted by a candle, writing, turned round and said to him in a sharp, peremptory tone of voice: "What do you want sir?" "Sir I was a witness of what took place just now; I come to make a deposition as to what I saw, and to speak to you in this woman's favour." At there words, the woman looked at Victor Hugo in mute astonishment, and as though dazed. "Your deposition more or less interested, will be unavailing. This woman has been guilty of an assault in a public thoroughfare. She struck a gentleman. She will get six months' imprisonment for it." The woman once more began to cry, scream, and roll over and over. Other women, who had come and joined her, said to her. "We will come and see you. Never mind, We will bring you some linen things. Take that for the present." And at the same time they gave her money and sweetmeats. "When you know who I am," said Victor Hugo, "you will, perhaps, change our manner and tone, and will listen to me." Who are you, then?"

Victor Hugo saw no reason for not giving his name. He gave his name. The Commissary of Police, for he was a Commissary of Police, was prolific of excuses, and became as polite and deferential as he had before been arrogant, offered him a chair, and begged him to be good enough to be seated. Victor Hugo told him that he had seen with his own eyes a gentleman pick up a snowball and throw it down the back of the woman; that the latter, who could not even see the gentleman, had uttered a cry indicating sharp pain; that indeed she had attacked the gentleman, but that she was within her right; that apart from the rudeness, of the act, the violent and sudden cold occasioned by the snow might, in certain circumstances do the woman the most serious injury; that as far from taking away this woman, who had possibly a mother or a child to support, the bread so miserably earned it should rather be the man guilty of this assault upon her whom he should condemn to pay a fine; in fact, that it was not the woman who should have been arrested, but the man. During this defence, the woman more and more surprised, breamed with joy and emotion. "How good the gentleman is!" she said, "how good he is! I never knew so good a gentleman. But then I never saw him. I do not know him at all." The Commissary of Police said to Victor Hugo: "I believe all that you allege; but the policemen have reported the case, and there is a charge made out. Your deposition will be entered in the charge-sheet, you may be sure. But justice must take its course, and I cannot set the woman at liberty." "What! After what I have just told you, and what is the truth—truth which you cannot and do not doubt—you are going to detain this woman? Then this justice is a horrible injustice!" "There is only one condition on which I could end the matter, and that is that you would sign your deposition. Will you do so?" "If the liberty of this woman depends on my signature here it is." And Victor Hugo signed. The woman continually repeated: "How good the gentleman is! How good he is!" These unhappy women are astonished and grateful not only when they are treated with sympathy, they are none the less so when they are treated with justice.

BISMARCK AND CARLYLE.

AN abridged translation of Mr. Froude's Life of Thomas Carlyle has just been published in Germany. The work itself calls for no comment, but in an appendix two very interesting letters are given which do not appear in the original. It will be remembered that on his eightieth birthday Carlyle, to his great surprise, received a letter of congratulation from Prince Bismarck. Mr. Froude states that he saw the letter, but it was not among the papers entrusted to him, so he was unable to quote it. Carlyle appears to have sent it to his brother, and in the accompanying letter he betrays the great gratification which such a token of esteem from such a man gave him, although he points out that the German Chancellor made the curious mistake of speaking of the day as his "seventieth," instead of his eightieth birthday. By the kindness of Prince Bismarck, the translator is now able to give the text of the letter and of Carlyle's reply. The former, which bears date December 2, 1875, is as follows:—

"Highly honoured Sir—The celebration of your seventieth birthday concerns Germany too, and to you I may say that in my mother tongue. As you introduced Schiller to your countrymen so you have placed before the Germans our great Prussian King in his full figure, like a living statue. What you said long years ago of the Hero as Author—that he is under the noble necessity of being true, has been fulfilled in yourself, but happier than those of whom you then spoke, you rejoice in what has been done, and continue your work in rich strength, which may God long preserve to you. Accept with my cordial congratulation the assurance of my sincere respect."

Carlyle's answer, written on the 10th of December, is to the following

THE BESANT AND RICE PARTNERSHIP.

In a preface to a new edition of "Ready-Money Mortiboy" just published, Mr. Walter Besant tells the interesting secret of how he and the late Mr. James Rice worked together. For reasons very obvious at present, our playwrights have frequently collaborated since the birth of the English drama; but Messrs. Besant and Rice may be said to have set the fashion with English novelists. It is being largely followed now, though its advantages are in few cases apparent. To mention a few cases out of many—Mrs. Oliphant and Mr. T. B. Aldrich are the authors of a serial story at present running in the *Atlantic Monthly*; Mr. Justin McCarthy recently published a novel in collaboration with Mrs. Campbell Praed; and Mr. R L. Stevenson was assisted by his wife in writing "The Dynamiter." What may be called a new departure in collaboration is Mr. Julian Hawthorne's, who is writing a story of criminal life, "founded on fact," with the help of an American detective. None of these partnerships, however, is intended to be so lasting as that of Messrs. Besant and Rice, which only ended with the latter's death.

Mr. Rice and Mr. Besant had written one novel each before they had any thought of writing together. Their first meeting gives the world a glimpse into the literary calling. About the end of the year 1867 Mr. Besant sent a short paper to *Once a Week*. It was a sketch of the island of Reunion, and described an ascent of the highest peak on the island, the Piton de Neige. Mr. Besant neither got his manuscript returned to him nor heard about it from the editor. This was not a singular experience for a young writer; but Mr. Besant was thinking of writing to ask what it meant when he discovered that his article had already appeared in the magazine. Its reading did not afford him any gratification, however; for it was "full of the most exasperating mistakes—not a single name, for instance, being rightly printed." The indignant contributor demanded an explanation, and in reply received a note from the editor asking him to call at the office. This note was signed "James Rice." Mr. Besant called, and the matter was explained—though it is not a very good explanation. Mr. Rice, whom his visitor found "a pleasant and friendly creature," had recently bought the magazine, and discovering the article among the manuscripts passed for press, but without any name to it, had had it printed. This interview led to Mr. Besant's becoming a frequent contibutor to *Once a Week* and a friend of the editor. His most considerable contribution was a Christmas number called "Titania's Farewell," which has since been included in their collected stories.

It was not until the autumn of 1871—four years after the first meeting—that the idea of a story in collaboration was first discussed. Before that Mr. Rice had written a serial story in *Once a Week*, and Mr. Besant had sent one to a publisher. Mr. Besant cannot even remember the name of Mr. Rice's story; but it appeared, "By the Editor," about the year 1870. He read it, however, and considered its plot and construction both strong. But the week's instalment was generally "dashed off" which the devil was waiting for "copy." As for Mr. Besant's first novel, he got it back from the publisher to whom it was submitted. "I am happy to say," he adds, "that I had the fortitude to burn this M.S., though with many tears."

It was Mr. Rice who proposed the literary partnership and also the subject of the first novel. Indeed, before the matter was talked over he had written several chapters of it. This of course was "Ready-Money Mortiboy," the first crude idea of which was "the return of the Prodigal Son ten times worse than when he went away." It was published anonymously and "on commission." Its success was unmistakeable and it is still widely read. But in its three-volume form, when it only appealed to the circulating libraries (which took in all 400 copies,) its sale did not realize a profit of more than £70. An American publisher gave the authors £50, "but we did not get rich by the success of "Dick Mortiboy." "My Little Girl" followed, and then a check threatened to dissolve the partnership. Mr. Rice sold *Once a Week*, and turned his attention to the Bar. For a year the partnership was a sleeping one, and then Mr. Rice came to Mr. Besant with the suggestion that they should write together again. He had found two "openings," and two novels were written to fill them. "With Harp and Crown" did very well; but Mr. Besant has never been able to understand why "This Son of Vulcan" was so unsuccessful in its three-volume form. In some respects he considers it the best story they wrote together. The last of the series was "The Seamy Side," which was published in 1881, the year in which Mr. Rice died.

There is a rather curious paragraph about "When the Ship Comes Home," which originally appeared as the Christmas number of *All the Year Round*. Mr. Besant writes, "It was not until this story was completed and already in type that we made a very startling discovery. One of the most important episodes in the story was the landing on a desert island of the hero with the girl he loved and the hero was one who had been wrongfully accused and found guilty, and his innocence had to be established. Exactly the same leading incident did service in Charles Reade's Foul Play. It was too late, however, to alert it; and fortunately no one raised the cry of plagiarism, which, if it was committed, was at least unconscious." The curious thing, which Mr. Besant does not notice, is that "Foul Play" appeared in *Once a Week* either during Mr. Rice's editorship or before. Of course that proves nothing. But it is too bad of Mr. Besant—himself a collaborateur—to speak of "Charles Reade's 'Foul Play.'" This novel was written by Charles Reade and Mr. Dion Boucicault; and the former admitted that the scenes most praised by the reviewers were written by Mr. Boucicault. Unfortunately, Mr. Besant does not tell which passages he wrote and which Mr. Rice wrote, or whether the the one did most of the writing and the other most of the construtcion. It would have been interesting to hear how they "went over the ground" together before writing a story—as Mr. Besant says elsewhere they did. The influence of Dickens is much more marked in the works written in collaboration than in those that have followed from Mr. Besant's pen; but that does not prove that Mr. Rice was a disciple of Dickens. Mr. Besant got the prize, it will be remembered, for the famous examination in Dickens, the paper for which was drawn up by C. S, Caverley. If there is anything in the novels produced by this not uneventful partnership, he adds, "that is generous, sympathetic, or kind-hearted, I shall be content if James Rice has the credit." But as Mr. Rice had no share in "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," every one knows that there is also much that is generous, and sympathetic, and kind-hearted in Mr. Walter Besant. On the whole, the moral of the partnership is not that capable novelists write best in collaboration. Even "The Chaplain of the Fleet" cannot compare with "Dorothy Forster."

THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

A PARAGRAPH was recently published in the English newspapers recording the progress made by the Indian Postal Department in 1886. The number of new offices it had opened, and the increased bulk of correspondence it had dealt with were noted, as indicating that the department might by-and-by become worthy to be mentioned with its great British prototype. Now it happens that the Indian Post Office undertakes a great variety of duties, and is perhaps the most highly organized department of the kind in the world, while the rates of postage are very low. In Great Britain, where the duration of transit is never more than a couple of days, and in the vast majority of cases only a few hours, the charge is 1*d.* for a letter; in India it is half an anna (¾*d.* if the rupee were worth 2*s.*): and for this sum a letter is carried from Tuticorin to Peshawur—eight days' rail journey; or from Darjeeling to Bushire, in the Persian Gulf—four days by rail and five or six more by steamer. In the parcel post and money order departments facilities have been offered to the public for years past, some of which one English Postmaster-General after another has declared utterly impossible for his department to grant, and some of which it may be suspected have never been heard of by those officials. When the English parcel post was established there was fuss enough about the matter to have sufficed for such an occasion as the Disestablishment of the Church or the abolition of the House of Lords. The Post Office put up new buildings enough to house the British army; and if no letters had been delivered for a week in consequence of the daring move the public would have been hardly surprised. And the concession amounted to what? To permitting a prepaid parcel weighing 7 lb., and of a strictly defined size, being sent with about as many restrictions on the sender as are imposed on a traveller in Russia. Now in India a parcel can be sent that weighs 50 lb., and this limit is only imposed as being a full runner's load, where runners have to be employed. The parcel may be of any size or shape that does not injure the mails; it can be sent paid or unpaid (double postage is not charged), registered or unregistered, insured to any amount, or "value payable." The insurance system is a great convenience. For four annas per hundred rupees the Post Office undertakes to deliver any article, and to pay for it in case of loss without limit of value. Certain things (coin, for instance, which is often sent by post in large sums) must be insured. The value-payable system is greatly used, and is a great protection to tradesmen as well as a saving of time to purchasers. Instead of having to write to inquire the price of some article to a town, perhaps two days' post away, waiting for an answer, and then remitting the amount by money-order or cheque, the parcel is sent value payable, and the money is collected by the post-office of delivery. This is also applicable to heavier goods up to 1,000 rupees, which have to be sent by rail, the Post Office remitting the money to the sender.

The money-order system is extremely simple, and is free from the many complications involved in remitting money by this channel in England. The Indian Post Office issues a form shown below.

1.	2.
Date 188 for Rs. Signature of Postmaster.	*Coupon retained by payee.* In payment of account rendered by your firm. 10-6-87. J. Jones.
3.	4.
Amount, Ten rupees. Name of Payee, Smith & Co. Address, Calcutta. Signature of Remitter. June 10th, 87. J. Jones.	Amount, 10 0 0 Name of Remitter, J. Jones. Address, Madras.

No. 1 is filled by post-office, on No. 2 any communication to the payee may be written; the remitter fills in 3 and 4, on the back of which the payee has to sign his name; and after payment No. 4 is returned free of charge to the remitter, who keeps it as a voucher. Postal notes were introduced in India on trial for a year or two; but it was found that they did not meet a public want, the money-order system being universally preferred; and so they heve been lately withdrawn from sale. English postal orders are, however, sold at all offices for transmission to the United Kingdom. Moner-orders up to Rs. 600 can also be sent by telegraph, and are paid at the residence of the payee by the postman immediately on receipt. The cost, including the telegram, is from a rupee for Rs. 10 to seven rupees for Rs. 600.

The Post Office, of course, undertakes the familiar savings bank and purchase of Government securities business. It also sells Indian Four per Cent. stock notes, the interest on which is paid by the local treasury. It is, perhaps, in smaller matters that the whole tone of the Indian Department is different from that of the home one. Nobody in England expects to be treated otherwise than as a very worm by the smallest postal authority: the public exist for the Post Office, not the Post Office for the public; and anything that is supposed likely to diminish the Department's efficiency as a money-making machine is not to be thought of. Now, the reader of the Indian Postal Guide is astonished at the number of small services rendered to the public at low rates of remuneration. For instance, men have been known to hang themselves in England after posting a letter in a wrong envelope; but a string of suicides suspended from lamp-posts would not induce a London postmaster to give up a letter, no matter how correctly described, except to the person it was addressed to: that "would interfere with the working of the office." But any one in India who has made such a mistake can have the letter detained by paying a rupee; if it has gone too far it can be stopped by telegraph. Then he must send in a statement (sealed if he pleases) to the chief postal authority of the district, saying why he wants the letter back; and if his reasons are considered satisfactory it will be returned to him. Fancy the secretary at St. Martin's le-Grand being asked to consider—for the absurdly small sum of 1*s.* 4*d.*—whether the fact of Mr. Bob Sawyer having put a letter intended for Mr. Allen into an envelope directed to a maiden aunt from whom he had expectations, was or was not a satisfactory reason for stopping its delivery. Yet the Indian Post Office is hard enough worked to be excused from such duties if it chose; but, oddly enough to our notions, it chooses to consider the convenience of the public before its own. Certificates of posting are also given. It is sometimes desirable to have proof that letter which it may not be convenient to register has really been despatched. This can be secured by presenting a slip of paper with a transcript of the address of the letter in question, bearing a half-anna stamp; on this being done the copy is marked with the date-stamp and handed back to the sender. Pattern packets are liberally treated; they may be two feet long by one in breadth and one in depth, and the postage is half an anna for five ounces; they may weigh up to one pound. Patterns may be packed in any way to secure the contents; and this has sometimes been unfairly taken advantage of—residents in the plaints receiving daily "samples of vegetables" from the hills for months together.

The foreign post in carried on under ordinary conditions, and presents no remarkable features—except, indeed, where the stupefying influence of the English Post Office comes in. A letter, for instance, may be sent from Mandalay to Calais for 3 annas (or 4½*d.*); but the extra twenty miles to Dover raises the cost to 4½ annas or 6¾*d.* One curious little post anomaly may be contributed to Mr. Henniker-Heaton's collection of such. The postage from India to England is 4½ annas; the postage to the United States *via* Brindisi and the United Kingdom is also 4½ annas; "*via* Brindisi and Italy," it is, however, only 3 annas. It must also be remembered that the Indian postmaster in the smallest office must be an accomplished linguist. In Madras especially he has to deal with letters directed in at least five different languages—Tamil, Telegue, Malyalam, Canarese, and English; all the characters being utterly different. If an English postmaster had letters passing daily through his hands in Russian, Greek, Coptic, and ancient Assyrian, he would perhaps ask for more pay. Rs. 30 per month usually satisfies his Indian brother.—*St. James's Gazette.*

MIXED PICKLES; OR, A VERY LATE PARTY.

SCENE—A Private Room. Two Eminent Statesmen discovered in consultation. Lists of past and present Members of Parliament, also political Maps of England, scattered about.

Lord R. Ch-rch-ll: Well, we're agreed about the name, then. It's to the "National Radical Conservative Unionist Liberal Party," eh?

Mr. Ch-mb-rl-n (doubtfully): Rather long, isn't it? Wouldn't the "Old England Party"—no connection with Dizzy's "Young England" ditto—sound better? And then we're safe to be called "Nationalists," and the word has such disagreeable associations.

Lord R. Ch-rch-ll (cheerfully): Pooh! What's in a name? I've been called lots of nasty ones before now.

Mr. Ch-mb-rl-n: Yes, and called them yourselves, too, sometimes.

Lord R. Ch-rch-ll (with gay indifference): Now to business. The most important thing we have to decide is—Who are to be the members of the New Party?

Mr. Ch-mb-rl-n (confidently): Quite so. There'll be a perfect rush to join us. We shall have to "hold the fort" pretty strongly to prevent our being swamped. Mind, no weak compliance with what are called "social influences."

Lord R. Ch-rch-ll: No. And no claim for admission founded on mere relationship to be regarded for a moment.

Mr. Ch-mb-rl-n: Hm! I don't know. Family life, you see, is, after all, the basis of the State; and so it's only fair that the State should do something for one's family in return.

Lord R. Ch-rch-ll (diplomatically): All right! Then we'll shelve that subject. Now, as regards the G. O. M. Suppose he found himself quite out in the cold, and wanted to join us, eh?

Mr. Ch-mb-rl-n (decidedly): Not for a moment. Where would our "Dual Control" be then?

Lord R. Ch-rch-ll: Of course. Shouldn't we let in Hartington? Yes. Well, how about Salisbury?

Mr. Ch-mb-rl-n: Awkward if Salisbury thinks of becoming member of New Party, eh?

Lord R. Ch-rch-ll (energetically): That's my view entirely. You see, if Salisbury joins, he'll want to be Prime Minister, and then where should I be?

Mr. Ch-mb-rl-n (surprised): You! The question rather is, where I should be?

Lord R. Ch-rch-ll (hastily): Ah, well; then we'll shelve that subject too for the present. Wouldn't you—er—like—er—to go into the Lords and lead them?

Mr. Ch-mb-rl-n: You mean, of course, as Premier?

Lord R. Ch-rch-ll (modestly): I thought—ahem—that my natural qualifications for that post were so obvious that—but, as I said, let's drop the subject for a time. We can come back to it again. Now, what's to be the programme of the Party?

Mr. Ch-mb-rl-n (with emphasis): There's no doubt that, I should think, Free Education, of course. Then Jesse insists on allotments and free holdings——

Lord R. Ch-rch-ll (thoughtlessly): Hang Jesse!

Mr. Ch-mb-rl-n (with considerable dignity): Hang him? I intend Jesse as our first Chancellor of the Exchequer, or President of Board of Trade, I can tell you.

Lord R. Ch-rch-ll (gaily): All right. I don't mind, if you consent to Wolff being next Governor-General of India. Army and Navy Estimates to be cut down Five Millions each, eh?

Mr. Ch-mb-rl-n: Couldn't think of it. We must have a Fleet of some sort, you know.

Lord R. Ch-rch-ll (discontentedly): Then that subject will have to be shelved, too, I suppose. You don't mind, at any rate, a clean sweep being made of the present Admiralty and Ordnance officials, eh?

Mr. Ch-mb-rl-n (heartily): Not a bit. No broom you can use will be too hard for them. They'll make it a dirty sweep before you've done. Then there's Local Government, of course.

Lord R. Ch-rch-ll: Readjustment of Taxation.

Mr. Ch-mb-rl-n: Disestablishm——

Lord R. Ch-rch-ll: Eh? what?

Mr. Ch-mb-rl-n (calmly): Don't be alarmed. We'll shelve that too, if you like.

Lord R. Ch-rch-ll (relieved): By all means. (With growing uneasiness.) But then, I say, after all, what is our programme? How does it differ from Salisbury's, for instance?

Mr. Ch-mb-rl-n (ingeniously): Oh, it's far more really Conservative than his, you know.

Lord R. Ch-rch-ll: Yes—(encouraged)—I see. Of course it is. And how does it differ from Gladstone's?

Mr. Ch-mb-rl-n: Gladstone's? Oh, well—er—it's more really and truly Liberal than his!

Lord R. Ch-rch-ll (ruminating). That sounds all right. The question is, will the country believe it? And if we have to shelve so many questions in order to form our new National Party, shan't we run a risk of being shelved ourselves when the next "wave of progress" sweeps over the constituencies? (Left ruminating.—*Punch.*

NOW READY.

THE

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FOR AUGUST 1887.

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OF ALL THE

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WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

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ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kassoli, and Simla.
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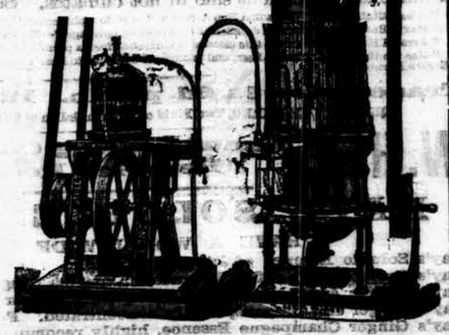

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

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Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.
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